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This Fragment written by the Lady Frances Erskine, only daughter of John 11th Duke of Mar, is presented by her Granddaughter the Lady Frances Erskine to Don Domingo Maria de Vila, 1830—*autograph inscription.*

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ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

Published as the Act directs 1813.

Mary Erskine

MEMOIRS

given me by Mr Erskine of Mar Sept. 15th 1793

RELATING TO THE

QUEEN

Elezabeth of England Queen Consort of Frederick King of Bohemia

OF

BOHEMIA.

By one of her LADIES.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

MY GRAND-DAUGHTER.

THE Princeſs, whoſe Memoirs I have undertaken to write, at your Deſire, was Daughter, you know, to *James*, the VI. King of *Scotland*, of that Name, and the I. of *England*. He was Son to the handſome Lord *Darnley*, and the beautiful *Mary* Queen of *Scots*; both of them famous for the Charms of their Perſon, and for their tragical End *;

* He was murdered in *Scotland* 1567, and ſhe was beheaded in *England* 1587. Lord *Darnley* was Son to *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*, by Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Daughter to *Margaret*, Siſter to *Henry* the VIII. of *England*, by her ſecond Huſband the Earl of *Angus*. The *Lenox* Family was deſcended from a younger Son of *Robert*, King of *Scotland*. Queen *Mary*'s Father, *James* the

both of them deſcended from *Henry* the VII. King of *England*, Grandfather to the renowned Queen *Elizabeth*; and that great Princeſs, dying unmarried, left the Crown to her Couſin, King *James*, a Prince of a very different Character; for Queen *Elizabeth*, if ſhe did not delight in War, at leaſt, was not afraid of it; but her Succeſſor was immoderately fond of Peace, and of the Title of Pacific: She loved to be feared by her Enemies, and he, by his Subjects; which, I have heard, ſhe did not diſlike neither, and ſhe knew how to make them obey her; but ſhe alſo courted their Affections, and, to that End, took every Opportunity of ſhewing herſelf in Public: He, too, wiſhed for

the V. was Son to that ſame Princeſs, *Margaret*, Siſter to *Henry* the VIII. of *England*, by her firſt Huſband, *James* the IV. King of *Scotland*.

for their Love, but expected it as his Due; and hated to be gazed at, which made him decline public Entries, and all ſuch Shews, as much as he could. He had a great Deſire to be thought a great Man, and to underſtand the Intereſts of the different States of *Europe;* which, they ſay, he really did pretty well, and could even form, or rather enter into, good and great Projects, when formed in a diſtant Proſpect, but wanted Reſolution to put them in execution, when the Time drew near; and always had a wondrous Sagacity (to uſe Lord *Clarendon*'s Words) in finding out Difficulties. Queen *Elizabeth* had Favourites, (in every Senſe of the Word, I believe) but was never governed by any of them, and knew how to maintain the Dignity of a Sovereign: King *James* ſunk into

into low Familiarity with his Courtiers, and was almoſt always governed by ſome Minion or other. She was frugal and ſparing, both of Money and Honours, perhaps to a Fault: He, certainly, was laviſh of both to Exceſs. She indeed was fond of her Prerogative, (the then faſhionable Name for abſolute Authority) and advanced it more than is now remembered, or than was attended to at the Time, becauſe ſhe did it with Addreſs, though with great Firmneſs: *James* was ſtill fonder of it, but endeavoured to eſtabliſh it by more open and diſagreeable Ways; and as he thwarted the Inclinations of his People in other Things, they did not bear any Attempt on their Liberty ſo eaſily from him, as they had done from a Princeſs, who had ſtudied to humour them in almoſt every Thing

elſe.

elſe. In fine, ſhe had the Spirit and Steadineſs of a great Man, and he, the Timidity and Irreſolution of a weak Woman; and yet theſe Princes were like in ſome other Things, beſides their Fondneſs for royal Authority, I mean, in Inſincerity and Vanity: *Elizabeth*, moſt certainly, had a great Share of both; and had a greater Deſire of being admired, even for the Charms of her Perſon, than is conceivable, in one of ſo ſuperior an Underſtanding, (of which I could give you many entertaining Inſtances)*: Ought not this to make all the Sex tremble, and be on their Guard againſt a Weakneſs that ſo great a Woman did not eſcape? Nor was ſhe leſs vain of her Learning than her Couſin, *James*, and though it muſt be confeſſed, that her Erudition

* *Melvil's* and *Auberri's* Memoirs confirm this.

tion was leſs than his, it muſt alſo be acknowledged, that ſhe had a better Taſte in her Studies, and made a better Uſe of what ſhe knew; for one may ſay, He was learned, without being wiſe; and good-natured, without being good; though neither ſo fooliſh, nor ſo bad a Man, as ſome have repreſented him. He certainly was a kind and generous Maſter, an eaſy, civil Huſband, and a fond, indulgent Father; though not without ſome Tincture of Jealouſy of his eldeſt Son, as he approached to Manhood. It muſt be owned, that before King *James* came to *England*, and for ſome Years after, he was in general Eſteem, all over *Europe*, for his Wiſdom and Learning: He certainly had acted with ſome Prudence and Dexterity, during the Troubles he had encountered in *Scotland*, but the

the Weakneſs of his Government, as well as of his private Conduct, in a few Years after his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, made the World change their favourable Opinion of him, and many running, as is uſual, from one Extreme to another, then reckoned him but a Bungler in Politics, and a Pedant in Learning; yet he ſometimes had juſter Notions of the Intereſts of his Subjects than they had themſelves *: The reducing *Ireland* to tolerable Order and Obedience, (which it had never been before) and the ſettling Colonies in *Virginia*, and other adjacent Places in the *Weſt-Indies*, (which the Peaceableneſs of the Times greatly facilitated) whether owing chiefly to himſelf or his Miniſters, muſt ſurely reflect ſome Honour on his Reign. He

 was

* Even Lord *Bolingbroke* admits of this.

was a great Reader, and a great Talker; naturally frank and open, but the Conſtraint he had lived in, in his younger Years, had taught him to diſſemble but too well, when he thought it could be of uſe to him. As to his Perſon, he had Good-humour and Good-nature, but not much Senſe, or Beauty in his Countenance, and he had not the leaſt of Majeſty in his Look or Air. He took no Pains to ſet himſelf off by Dreſs, though he was fond of it in others; and I have heard Lord *Clarendon* own, that of all wiſe Men (for ſo that good Lord always called him) King *James* was the moſt taken with handſome Perſons and fine Cloaths. He was ſcarce a Year old at the Time of his Father's Death, and Queen *Mary*, his Mother, ſoon after, flying from her Subjects for Refuge into *England*,

and

and being there detained Priſoner by Queen *Elizabeth*, he was ſet on the Throne, and four Regents, * one after another, governed during his Minority, which ended in 1578, when,

* The Earl of *Moray*, natural Son of *James* the V. (from whom the preſent Earl of *Moray* is deſcended) was the firſt of theſe Regents, and was ſhot: The Earl of *Lenox*, Grand-father to King *James*, was the next, and was killed by the Queen's Party, when they ſurpriſed the King's Party in *Stirling*, in 1571: He was ſucceeded in the Regency by the Earl of *Mar*, who, (as a celebrated Hiſtorian ſays, who is no Ways partial to him) "amidſt all the fierce Diſſenſions, which had prevailed in *Scotland*, had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by "his Moderation, his Humanity, and his Diſintereſtedneſs;" He died ſuddenly after a Dinner at the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador's, not without Suſpicion of Poiſon. "He was the only Perſon, adds the ſame "Author, who could have enjoyed the Office of "Regent without Envy, and have left it without "Loſs of Reputation: Notwithſtanding their mutual Animoſities, both Factions (according to "*Melvil*'s and *Crawford*'s Memoirs) acknowledged

"ed

he being then twelve Years old, the States thought it proper he ſhould govern the Kingdom in his own Name, with the Advice, or rather the Direction, of twelve Counſellors, choſen out of the Nobility, three to come in Quarterly. In 1590, he had married *Anne* of *Denmark*, Siſter to King *Chriſtiern* the IV. a young Princeſs of ſome Merit and Beauty; ſhe meeting with a Storm which drove her back to *Norway*, the King, out of a fooliſh Spirit of Gallantry, not uncommon to Princes, in thoſe Days, went over and married her there, and then went with her to her Brother's Court, at *Copenhagen*, where they ſtayed many

" ed this Regent's Views to be honourable, and " his Integrity to be uncorrupted." The next was the Earl of *Morton*, (Anceſtor to the preſent Earl) who was afterwards executed for the Murder of this King's Father; whether juſtly or not, the World is not agreed.

ny Months before he thought of returning to his Kingdom, being well pleaſed with his Entertainment at the *Daniſh* Court, and ſeeming much charmed with his Bride. Her Features were not regular, but her Complexion was extremely fair, and ſhe had the fineſt Neck that could be ſeen, which ſhe took care it ſhould often be, by the Faſhions of Dreſs which ſhe, from time to time, brought up. The King ſometimes affected to kiſs it in Public, down to the Middle of her Shoulders, but none of his Careſſes comforted her, for the little Share he was willing to give her in Affairs of Government, though ſhe often extorted his Conſent to the Points ſhe inſiſted upon, by Importunity, Clamour and Perſeverance; for ſhe was of a high and turbulent Spirit, and very deſirous of

govern-

governing the State, though ſhe had neither Capacity or Knowledge ſufficient for it. She took all her Information on truſt, from thoſe who courted her Favour, and, as they generally happened to be of a contrary Party to thoſe whom the King thought his faithfulleſt Friends, ſhe gave him frequent Uneaſineſs, eſpecially for the firſt Years after her coming to *Scotland*, where ſhe found both Court and Country moſt unhappily divided into many Factions; and it was no great Wonder, if ſo young a Princeſs (for ſhe was but Sixteen at the Time of her Marriage) ſhould ſometimes be miſled by ſome of them. You may think me prejudiced againſt her, by her having been ſo againſt ſome of my neareſt Relations; but I do not think I am, (as it has been my Study, ever ſince I was capable

of

of thinking ſeriouſly, to diveſt myſelf of all Prejudices whatever) and I ſhall mention this Queen's good Qualities with much more Pleaſure than her bad ones. She was ſincere in her Profeſſions, and ſcorned to diſſemble with any body; nothing could make her break her Word, though ſhe was apt to give it haſtily: She was humane to thoſe in Diſtreſs, and very affable to all who approached her with the Reſpect ſhe thought due to her, as one of the greateſt Princeſſes in *Europe*, but extremely ſenſible of any Failure in that Point: None can deny her being generous, or rather magnificent, in every Thing, but it is alſo true, that ſhe did not much care how the Money was procured to ſupply her Expences, which were great. She was always fond of Shows and Diverſions, and after ſhe had

had been ſome time in *England*, gave herſelf almoſt wholly up to them; finding it in vain for her to attempt managing the State-affairs, which the *Engliſh* Council, ſtill more than the King, prevented her doing, yet, for ſeveral Years, ſhe interfered more than they liked. Though her Love of Pleaſure was exceſſive, and kept her from giving much Application to any Thing ſerious, ſhe was not ſo thoughtleſs as ſhe appeared to be; ſhe knew the King's Character better than almoſt any body did, and had a great Influence over him, when he was not under that of any particular Favourite, and thoſe he always pretended to chooſe, upon her Recommendation *; yet ſhe was grieved at the

* An Inſtance of this is mentioned in the Notes on Wilſon's Life of King *James*, with Regard to the Duke of *Buckingham*.

the little Eſteem ſhe thought he had for her, though, one would think, ſhe could not but be ſenſible it was not perſonal to her, but to the whole Sex, (whom he was taxed with looking upon, as neceſſary Evils); and he had never ſhewn more Regard, or ſo much, for any other Woman, except a Miſtreſs, or two, that he had had in *Scotland*, a few Years after his Marriage *, which the Queen had reſented extremely; yet, I believe, he loved her better, or, at leaſt, humoured her more, than Princes generally do their Wives, and, for ſome time, ſhe ſeemed fond of him; but Ambition was naturally her predominant Paſſion, and though ſhe had a Turn

* This agrees with what we find in *Birche*'s Memoirs of Queen *Elizabeth*, and in Mr. de *Beaumont*'s Letters; a M. S. in Lord *Royſton*'s Poſſeſſions.

to *la belle Gallenterie*, or Coquetry, call it which you pleaſe, ſhe had but little Notion of Love; and that ſmall Portion of it, which ſhe had felt for the King, was ſoon worn out, by their frequent Wrangles: She grew to deſpiſe him for his Want of Spirit, and took ſo little Care to conceal her mean Opinion of him, as could not be excuſed by her natural Sincerity, however commendable in * other Reſpects. She was fond of her Children, but moſt ſo of her Sons, particularly Prince *Henry*, of whom ſhe had, from his Infancy, formed the greateſt Expectations, which were extremely well grounded; for though he was but nine Years old, at the Time

* *La Bodrie* mentions ſome Inſtances of this in his Letters, which contain many other curious Anecdotes, relating to King *James* and his Court, that agree perfectly with our Author.

Time of their coming to *England*, in 1603, he already gave the greateſt Hopes of being, one Day, one of the greateſt and moſt accompliſhed Princes of his Time. The youngeſt Son, Prince *Charles* *, was but two Years old, and was left in *Scotland* for a Twelve-month. Their Siſter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, was generally acknowledged to be the moſt lovely Child of her Age, that ever was ſeen: She was two Years †, and ſome Months younger than her Brother, *Henry*; there was ſo great a Conformity of Temper and Inclinations between them, that it was no Wonder they were remarkably fond of each other. I ſhall ſay nothing of their Infancy, while

* Afterwards King *Charles* the I.

† She was born at *Edinburgh* in *Auguſt* 1596, and Prince *Henry* in 1594.

while they ſtaid in *Scotland*, but that the Prince was, ſoon after his Birth, committed to the Care of Lord *Mar*, in whoſe Family that Honour was hereditary, with this particular Injunction in Writing, Not to deliver him to any Perſon, without an Order from his Majeſty, or, in caſe of the King's Death, to none whatſoever, not even the Queen. She always favoured a contrary Party, and endeavoured, but in vain, to perſuade the King to take the Prince out of Lord *Mar*'s Hands, but ſhe never could prevail, for the King remained unſhaken in the Friendſhip he had contracted for him in their Childhood. He was Son to that good Man who had been Regent in Part of the King's Minority, and he had been bred up with him at the old Lady *Mar*'s, whom the King always called his Lady-

Min-

Minnie *: So the Prince continued at that Lord's Houſe, in *Stirling*, till our coming to *England*.

THE News of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death, as I have ſince heard, had been expected for ſome time, and conſequently King *James* had had Time to prepare himſelf to receive it with an Appearance of great Tranquillity, which he did; not altering his Countenance, only lifting up his Eyes

* The *Scots* of Mama. This Lady (whoſe Maiden Name was Lady *Annapel Murray*) was famous for her Beauty and Underſtanding; ſhe was conſulted in all State-affairs: King *James* continued under her care, by Order of the Parliament, after her Huſband the Regent's Death; and the Town of *Stirling*, in return for her good Offices with his Majeſty, made her a Gift of a Rock, (a pretty barren one indeed, ſtill called the *Lady's Walk*) ſituated near to that on which the Caſtle of *Stirling* ſtands, of which Caſtle that Family was then hereditary Governors.

Eyes to Heaven, when Sir *Robert Carey* (Brother to Lord *Hamſden*) brought him the News of it, which that Gentleman might well think could not be very diſagreeable, nor unwelcome, to a Prince that was going to inherit her Crown, and who could not be ſuppoſed to have much Concern for a Princeſs who had always aſſiſted the Male-contents in his Kingdom, had refuſed to declare him her Succeſſor, till the laſt Moments of her Life, and who had tarniſhed the Glory of her Reign, by putting his Mother to Death, though ſhe pretended it was done without her Knowledge, and which he, with equal Sincerity, pretended to believe. Sir *Robert Carey* had found Means to get out of *Richmond* (when Queen *Elizabeth* died) before the Palace-gates were ſhut,

to be the firſt Meſſenger of his late Sovereign's Death, (to whom he had the Honour of being firſt Couſin) and proclaimed King *James* as he paſſed through *Berwick*, *&c.* (for which he was afterwards made Lord *Carey* of *Lippington*) *. He was ſoon followed by Sir *Thomas Somerſet* and Sir *Charles Piercy*, who were ſent by the late Queen's Council, to acquaint the King with her Death, and that they had immediately proclaimed him King, agreeable to her laſt Words; and, in a few Days more, they ſent Sir *Thomas Lake*, to lay before him the State of his new Kingdom, which was perfectly agreeable to his pacific Inclination; for though *England* was ſtill at War with many States,

* And afterwards Earl of *Monmouth*, whoſe Memoirs were lately publiſhed by the Earl of *Corke*.

States, it was not its Intereſt to continue ſo long, and all the Powers in Chriſtendom were likely to court his Friendſhip, though moſt of them had uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent his ſucceeding to the Crown of *England*, as conſcious of the Advantages this Iſland was likely to reap, by being all under the ſame Sovereign: The *Iriſh* Rebellion, which had coſt *England* above 300,000 *l. per Annum*, for ſome time paſt, was juſt quelled, and Don *John D'Aquila* defeated, with the *Spaniſh* Forces that had been ſent under him to aſſiſt the Rebels there, whoſe Chief, the Earl of *Tyrone*, had been forced by the Earl of *Ormond*, and Lord *Mountjoy* (afterwards created Earl of *Devonſhire*) to ſubmit, and accept his Pardon from the late Queen, before her Death. The Reformation, which,

you

you know, had been begun in *England* by *Henry* the VIII. and carried much further than he intended by his Son *Edward* the VI.; then overturned by Queen *Mary*, and re-eſtabliſhed again by her Siſter, Queen *Elizabeth*, was now thoroughly ſettled, and the Church of *England* agreed with that of *Scotland*, in Points of Faith and Doctrine, though they differed in Church-government and Diſcipline; that of *England* being *Epiſcopal*, and much more agreeable to the King than that of his native Country, which was *Presbyterian*, from which four Clergy he had met with continual Vexation and Contradiction; and this was thought to be the chief Motive for endeavouring to introduce *Epiſcopacy* in *Scotland*, which he had begun to do, ſome

Time before this Period. Many *Roman* Catholics, indeed, were left in both Kingdoms, but they were not thought powerful enough to give any Diſturbance, and were kept in great Subjection by the Laws then in force againſt them. In *England* were many *Puritans*, a gloomy Sect, who thought it almoſt a ſin to ſmile; whoſe religious Tenets were much the ſame with thoſe of the *Presbyterians*, though more averſe to Order and Subordination in the Church; but ſtill they, as well as the *Presbyterians*, were Proteſtants, and ſo no Danger was apprehended from them to the eſtabliſhed Church, to which Queen *Elizabeth* had exacted their Conformity, under very ſevere Penalties. The Advantages of *England*, at this Time, with regard to foreign Affairs, were conſpicuous:

ſpicuous: *Philip* the III. was on the Throne of *Spain*, a good-natured Prince, but of ſmall Capacity, and abſolutely governed by his Favourite the Duke of *Lerma*, who was deteſted by that People, and juſtly, ſince (as Sir *Charles Cornwallis* * obſerved, when Ambaſſador in that Court) "All buſineſs paſſed through "that Duke's Hands, and if there "was a Bird to be ſhot at in the "Wood, a Hare in the Field, or a "Rabbit in the Burrough, all Pa-"pers lay dead, though they con-"cerned the Life and Soul of "the Poor, and the Good of the "Public-weal." Such a King, governed by ſuch a Miniſter, was not likely to recover what his Father (*Philip* the II.) and himſelf had loſt in the Low-countries, where they

* This Letter is in *Wenwood*'s Memorials.

had been draining their Blood and Treaſures, for many Years paſt, and had but ten Provinces left, governed, at this Time, by the Arch-dutcheſs, *Infanta Clara Eugenia*, (Daughter to *Philip* the II. by his third Wife, the unfortunate *Iſabella* of *France*) and her Huſband, Arch-duke *Albert*, Son to the late Emperor *Maximillian* the II. and Brother to *Rhodolphus*. The other ſeven united Provinces, which we commonly call, *Holland*, had formed themſelves into a Common-wealth, having entirely ſhaken off the Yoke of the *Spaniards*, and every Thing ſeemed to concur to the Declenſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; (though few Politicians were ſo wiſe as to perceive it at that Time) it was more than probable, that that King and his Miniſter (having failed in their

At-

Attempts to prevent King *James*'s quiet Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*) would be glad to make Peace. The indolent *Rhodolphus* *, (Head of the other Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria*) very unlike his Grand-uncle and Grand-father, *Charles* the V. was ſlumbering on the Throne of the Empire, and was not likely to give any Diſturbance. King *James* had nothing to fear from *France*, being ſecure of the Friendſhip of *Henry* the IV. who, after many Difficulties, and much Oppoſition, which he had overcome by

* *Rhodolphus* was Son to the Emperor *Maximillian* II. Son to *Ferdinand* II. which *Ferdinand* was younger Brother to the Emperor *Charles* V. whoſe Daughter, *Mary*, married her Couſin-german, *Maximillian* II. ſo that *Charles* V. was both Grand-father and Grand-uncle to their Children, of which *Rhodolphus* was one.

by his Valour and Prudence, was now well ſettled on that Throne, and had great Views of checking the Ambition, and reducing the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and of raiſing his own, which made it his Intereſt to keep well with us; he had refuſed to enter into any of the late Cabals, that had been formed againſt King *James*'s Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, though he certainly did not ſincerely wiſh it. The States of *Holland*, who, for many Years after their ſhaking off the *Spaniſh* Yoke, had been frequently reduced to the greateſt Extremies, in Defence of their * Liber-

* None but the youngeſt Readers are ignorant, that *Holland* and *Flanders* made part of the old Kingdom of *Burgundy*, and became Subjects of *Spain*, by the Marriage of the Princeſs *Mary*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Charles*, the laſt Duke of *Burgundy*, with *Maximillian*, Son to the Emperor, from

Liberties, were no longer in that diſtreſſed Condition. Their Commonwealth had taken Form, their Naval Force was increaſing, their Commerce was extending itſelf daily, in fine, they were likely to prove a great and laſting Acceſſion to the Proteſtant Intereſt; and our King had it in his Power, to reap the Benefit of an uſeful Alliance with them: But though he had always lived in apparent Amity with them, while King of

from which Marriage ſprang *Philip* of *Auſtria*, who married *Joan*, Heireſs of all *Spain*, and their eldeſt Son, was the famous *Charles Quint*, in whoſe Reign, *Luther* began the Reformation, and the People of the Low-countries, following his religious Tenets, ſoon after aſſerted their Liberty, in Matters of Religion and Government, and ſeven of the Provinces united, and formed a Commonwealth, under the Denomination of the States of *Holland*.

of *Scotland*, he had often talked * of them openly, as Rebels to their lawful Sovereign, and never could bring himſelf to look upon them with a favourable Eye, though, after his coming to *England*, Sir *Robert Cecil*, and the reſt of his *Engliſh* Counſellors, convinced him, it was his Intereſt, to enter into a Treaty with them, which he accordingly did, though, with as much Reluctance, as he could have for a Negotiation of Peace. That of the more *Northern* States, was greatly diſturbed at this Time, by the Wars between *Poland* and *Sweden*; but the Scene was ſo far removed, and this Country was

* Particularly in a Council, held in *February* 1604, ſaying, The Revolt in the Low-countries, which had laſted ever ſince he was born, and whereof he never expected to ſee the End, began firſt by a Petition, for Matters of Religion. See *Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa.*

was ſo unconcerned in the Events of it, that King *James* had no Reaſon, to take any Part * in them. Thus every Thing ſeemed to favour his pacific Inclinations, and he was expected in *England* with the greateſt Impatience; his, we may believe, was no leſs to ſee his new Dominions and Subjects: He took leave of his old ones, the 5th of *April*, and made a long Speech to the People, in one of the Churches at *Edinburgh*, called, The *Tolbooth-kirk*, and ſet out for *England*, accompanied by *Ludovick*, Duke of *Lennox*, and his Brother *Eſme*, Lord *d'Aubigney*, (ſecond Couſins to the King,) Lord *Mar*, Lord *Hume*, Sir *George Hume*, (the ableſt of them all,)

* One would almoſt think, Lord *Bolingbroke*, in his Remarks on the Hiſtory of *England*, had copied this Part of our Author.

all,) *Bruce*, Lord *Kinloſs*, * the *French* Ambaſſador, and a great Train of the *Scots* Nobility, and was met by many of the *Engliſh* on the Road. The Moment he entered *England*, ſuch Crowds of People flocked to ſee him, (which was ever his Averſion,) that he was glad to take the Pretence of its making a Scarcity of Proviſions, and of the Fear of Quarrels, happening between the Borderers, who had been ſo conſtantly at War together; he was glad, I ſay, of theſe Pretences to iſſue a Proclamation, to forbid this great Concourſe of People. Nothing could be more unpopular, yet, notwithſtanding this, Multitudes preſſed upon him, and ſo great is the Love of

* Anceſtor to the late Earl of *Aylesbury*, and, conſequently, to the preſent Lord *Bruce*, whoſe Mother, the Counteſs of *Cardigan*, was Daughter to the Earl of *Aylesbury*, and Siſter to the laſt.

of Novelty, that, they ſay, nothing ever equalled the Joy and Obſequiouſneſs, expreſſed by the People on this Occaſion; which made a blunt *Stotſman* ſay, "This People, will ſpoil a "good King." He was moſt royally entertained, at moſt of the great Men's Houſes by the Way, particularly at *Hinchingbroke*, the Seat of Lord *Cromwell*, where the Heads of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* came to pay their Duty to him, and gave him more Pleaſure, by their *Latin* Orations, than *Ben Johnſon*, by his Verſes, who was the Author of the Maſk performed then, and of many more afterwards. The King's Familiarity with all the People of Faſhion, gave them great Content, and the lower Sort were no leſs pleaſed, with his ſetting all Priſoners free, wherever he paſſed, who had been

mitted for ſmall Crimes, and paying the Debts of thoſe who were confined on that Account. Before he reached *London*, he iſſued Proclamations againſt many Abuſes, oppreſſive to the People, which had crept in, during Queen *Elizabeth*'s latter Years. At *Doncaſter* he gave back to Mr. *Littleton*'s Widow that Gentleman's Eſtate of 7000 *l. per Annum*, which had been forfeited for ſome Dealings with the late Earl of *Eſſex*, whom the King always looked upon as his Martyr, and whoſe Children he reſtored to their Honours, on his Arrival at the Charter-houſe; and ſent for the Earl of *Southampton* from the *Tower*, (where he had remained ever ſince his unfortunate Friend, Lord *Eſſex*'s Overthrow) and received him with the greateſt Kindneſs, which did not ſurprize any body; but the whole

Court

Court was a ſtoniſhed at the Favour, in which they ſaw Sir *Robert Cecil*, Secretary of State to the late Queen, who was thought to have had the greateſt Hand in Lord *Eſſex*'s Ruin, and not a ſmall one in the Death of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, the King's Mother; but I will delay a little longer giving you this artful Stateſman's Character, and the Means he had uſed to gain both Forgiveneſs and Favour from his new Sovereign, and all I will ſay of him, at preſent, is, that he was now made Lord *Cecil*, then Viſcount *Cranborne*, and not long after, Earl of *Salisbury*, (by which Title I will hereafter call him) and that the King left the chief Direction of his *Engliſh* Affairs to him. The *Scots* were managed principally by Sir *George Hume*, (ſoon made Earl of *Dunbar*).

ALL the Sovereigns of *Europe* haſtened to ſend Ambaſſadors to congratulate the King on his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*; I forget the Names of thoſe ſent from *Denmark*, *Venice*, and the Elector *Palatine*: Prince *Frederick* of *Naſſau* (Brother to Prince *Maurice*, and Son to the famous Prince of *Orange*) came with penſionary *Barnevelt* from the States of the United-provinces; Count *Aremberg* was ſent from *Flanders*, by the Arch-duke and *Infanta*, to pay their Compliments of Congratulation, on the quiet Acceſſion they had endeavoured to prevent, and which this, their Miniſter, did under-hand all he could to diſturb; Count *Taxis* came Ambaſſador from *Spain*, with no better Diſpoſitions, I dare ſay, though his Maſter, *Philip* the III. deſpairing of Succeſs in

Attempts

Attempts to moleſt and overturn the preſent Government, was very deſirous of a Peace with *England*, which he obtained almoſt before he had Time to aſk it, and * on much eaſier Terms than he had hoped for. The Marquis *de Rhoni* came Ambaſſador extraordinary from *Henry* the IV. and had many private Audiences from our King, at which the Marriages of our Prince and Princeſs, with the Dauphin and his eldeſt Sifter, were talked of, but not concluded: A defenſive League was quickly ſettled, and Mr. *de Rhoſni*, (afterwards Duke of *Sulli*) who could not long be ſpared from the Councils of *France*, returned thither pretty well ſatisfied with his Reception, and left with Mr. *de Beaumont*, the *French* Am-

* Sir *Charles Cornwallis* frequently laments this. See *Wenwood's Memorials.*

Ambaſſador in ordinary, the Letters he had brought from his Maſter to our Queen and Prince, who, young as he was, loved great Men, and regreted extremely the not having ſeen Mr. *de Rhoſni*, that honeſt and able Miniſter of the moſt amiable Monarch in the World. Our King, after having diſpatched the Affairs which required his immediate Care and Attention, grew impatient to ſee his Wife and Children; and recollecting the Order he had formerly given Lord *Mar*, under his own Hand, Not to deliver the Prince to any Perſon, not even the Queen, without a new Order from him, he now ſent that Lord back to *Scotland* to put the Prince into the Queen's Hands, and to return with them; but before he could get there, her Majeſty had been at Lord *Mar*'s Houſe,

Houſe, to demand the Prince; and his Son, Lord *Erſkine*, not daring to obey her Summons, it put her in ſo violent a Paſſion, that ſhe miſcarried that Night; and though Lord *Mar*, on his Arrival, carried the Prince to her, and pleaded, in excuſe of his Son's Refuſal, the Expliciteneſs of the King's forementioned Order, ſhe never forgave them, but did all ſhe could to hurt them ever after, though, in obedience to the King's Commands, ſhe was afterwards obliged to condeſcend to a ſeeming Reconciliation. As ſoon as the Queen was recovered from her Miſcarriage, ſhe prepared for the Journey with great Joy and Alacrity; but her Daughter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, could not think of leaving the Place of her Birth, and ſome Perſons in it, whom ſhe tenderly loved, without great

Regret. As the Princeſs had always honoured me with a greater Familiarity and Friendſhip, than any of the other Children who had been admitted to play with her, the Queen allowed her to take me to *England* with her; and, as I loved her better than I did any body, I obeyed with chearful Readineſs, and never left my dear Miſtreſs after that. We ſet out with the Queen and Prince *Henry*, and a great Train of *Scots* Nobility, who attended them as far as *Berwick*, where the Earls of *Suſſex* and *Lincoln*, the Lords *Compton* and *Norris*, and their Ladies, with the Counteſſes of *Worceſter*, *Bedford*, and *Kildare*; Lady *Anne Herbert*, the Ladies *Scroope*, *Rich*, and *Walſingham*, and many more, came to meet the Queen; and Lady *Kildare* (Daughter to *Charles Howard*,

ard, Earl of *Nottingham*, Admiral of *England*, and Widow to the Earl of *Kildare*) brought a Letter from the King, deſiring the Queen that that good and virtuous Lady might conſtantly attend their Daughter: The Princeſs, who had not yet recovered the Grief of parting with her former Governeſs, was greatly moved, when the Queen told her ſhe had named a Succeſſor to her, whoſe Merit and Good-nature would ſoon comfort her for the Loſs ſhe was lamenting; Oh, Madam! anſwered the little Princeſs, burſting into Tears, nothing can ever make me forget one I ſo tenderly loved; I would not have you forget her, Child, replied the Queen, but I would have you love Lady *Kildare*, as well in time, who, I dare ſay, will deſerve it by her Fondneſs for

you. My young Miſtreſs ſobbed out ſome pretty Compliment, which I have now forgot, and dried up her Tears as well as ſhe could; not being of an Age to retain Grief long, ſhe ſoon became ſenſible of Lady *Kildare*'s Merit, and very fond of her. We were long upon the Road, though the Time ſeemed the ſhorter for the many Entertainments which were made for the Queen at many of the Noblemens Houſes. One Day as we were coming down a Hill in *Nottinghamſhire*, we perceived a great Company, which, as we drew near, appeared like what you have read of the Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes of *Arcadia*. One Band was of young Women, dreſt all in White, with Garlands on their Heads, and, on their Arms, Baſkets of Flowers, which they ſtrawed along the Road; theſe were followed by young Men,

clad

clad alſo in White, trimmed with Ribbons of the ſame Colours with thoſe worn by their Shepherdeſſes, and playing on the Tabor and Pipe, and all Kinds of rural Inſtruments, leading a Flock of Sheep, whoſe Wool was white as Snow; Cornucopiæ's, and many other Emblems of Peace and Plenty, were carried by ſeveral of the Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes, ſinging Chorus's in praiſe of the Royal Family, and of the Bleſſings of Peace, which their Acceſſion was to procure to the whole Iſland. A Troop of Huntſmen, arrayed in Green and Silver, came next, conducting a Herd of tame Deer, with their Horns tipped with Gold. Theſe Swains told us, That *Diana*, hearing of the Queen's Approach, was coming to invite her to repoſe herſelf in one of her Retreats;

treats: They had hardly ended their Speech, which was in Verſe, when we heard the Sound of *French* Horns, *&c.* from a neighbouring Wood, out of which we ſaw ſeveral beautiful Girls advance, attired like Nymphs, with Bows and Quivers at their Backs, and, laſt of all appeared *Diana*, that is, a Lady repreſenting her, who proved to be Lady *Arbella Stuart*. This young Lady was the King's Couſin-german, being Daughter to *Charles* Earl of *Lennox*, younger Brother to the King's Father, Lord *Darnley*. Her Mother was * of the *Cavendiſh* Family, which occa-

* Daughter to Sir *William Cavendiſh*, (Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Favourite) by *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Hardwick* of *Hardwick*, in *Derbyſhire*, Widow of *Robert Barley*, who left her his Eſtate: Her third Huſband's Name was *St. Lo*, who likewiſe left her his Eſtate: Her fourth Huſband was the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

occaſioned her being brought up in *England*, for both her Parents dying there, before ſhe was a Year old, ſhe was left to the Care of her Aunt, Lady *Pierrepont*. Her Perſon was ſuch as Virtue is ſaid to have appeared in to *Hercules*, which is thus deſcribed in ſome Poet or other:

"——No fantaſtic Ornament ſhe wore,
"Artleſs and unadorn'd ſhe pleas'd the more;
"Health o'er her Looks a genuine Luſtre caſt,
"Which others' ſtudy'd Beauty far ſurpaſs'd;
"Her Eye ſerene, yet darting heav'nly Fire,
"Did generous Love and ſacred Awe inſpire;
"Each Feature pleas'd, their Harmony expreſs'd
"The ſettled Peace that dwelt within her Breaſt;
"Auguſt ſhe trod, yet modeſt was her Air,
"Majeſtically ſweet, and amiably ſevere."

THIS will give you ſome Idea of her Perſon; her Mind was in itſelf every Thing that was amiable, improved by every Accompliſhment

that

that the beſt Maſters and Books, and the politeſt Company in the Court of Queen *Elizabeth*, could procure; yet the Simplicity of her Manners was charming: She was a warm Friend, and a generous Enemy, or, to ſpeak more properly, to thoſe who were her Enemies, for ſhe was ſo to none, though ſhe had received ill Offices from many; to ſome of which ſhe owed her having been a Priſoner, more than once, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, under pretence of aſpiring to the Crown. Upon King *James*'s coming, he immediately ordered her to be ſet at Liberty; ſhe was now come to ſhew her Gratitude, by paying her Reſpects in this Manner to his Queen, who was overjoyed to ſee one ſhe had heard ſo great a Character of; and though ſhe could not go ſo far

out of her Road as *Chatſworth*, the old * Lady *Shrewsbury*'s Seat, to which ſhe had deſired her Granddaughter, Lady *Arbella*, to invite her Majeſty; ſhe with Pleaſure accepted of an Invitation to *Holme Pierrepont*, where Sir *Henry Pierrepont* and his Lady, (Aunt to Lady *Arbella*) had the Honour of entertaining the Queen, and her Retinue,

* This notable Lady, before mentioned, was the Founder of the *Cavendiſh* Families, one Branch of which became Dukes of *Newcaſtle*, and indeed in that Duke, Father to the late Lady *Oxford*, and Uncle to the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*; the other Branch ſtill flouriſhes in the Duke of *Devonſhire*. Theſe came from her Sons by Mr. *Cavendiſh*, by whom ſhe alſo had ſeveral Daughters, one married to Lord *Lennox*, as mentioned here; another, to Sir *Henry Pierrepont*, from whom the preſent Duke of *Kingſton* is deſcended; and another, to the eldeſt Son of that Earl of *Shrewsbury* whom ſhe married to her fourth Huſband. Her Life is printed. She built *Chatſworth*, *Hardwick*, &c.

for ſome Days: From thence we went to *Welbeck*, where we met with the ſame Reception from Sir *Charles Cavendiſh*, ſecond Son to the old Lady *Shrewsbury*, afterwards Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and Uncle to Lady *Arbella*. The Queen, from henceforward, treated her as a Siſter, and had a great Affection for her; which met with a grateful Return, and ſhews that Perſons of the moſt different Tempers may be Friends; for Lady *Arbella* was of a ſerious Turn, and loved Retirement, though better qualified than moſt Women to live in the World, and adorn it. She was extremely fond of Reading, and a great Lover of the Muſes; whom ſhe ſometimes invoked in private. Her Temper was always ſerene, and generally chearful: Her Sincerity was ſuch, that, I am convinced,

vinced, it was not in her Power to ſay what ſhe did not think, even if ſhe had wiſhed to do it, which ſhe was incapable of. This was one chief Cauſe and Cement of the Friendſhip now begun between her and the Queen, who made her her firſt Lady, and, as long as it was in her Power, never ceaſed of giving her Marks of her Favour: My Miſtreſs, the Lady *Elizabeth*, though ſo much younger, grew extremely fond of Lady *Arbella*, and was never happier than when in her Company; her agreeable Converſation rendered the reſt of the Journey much leſs tedious to the Queen, whom the King came to meet as far as

My young Miſtreſs, (ſhe was then but ſeven Years old) who was very fond of her Father, expreſſed her

Joy

Joy at ſeeing him again, in ſo endearing a Manner as gave him great Pleaſure; after giving her a thouſand pretty Toys, he ſhewed her the Dauphin's Picture, and aſked her how ſhe would like him for her Huſband? She made him no Anſwer, but coloured (as you muſt have obſerved that Girls generally do, though ever ſo young, when you talk to them of being married) and ran into the next Room, where I was waiting with ſome of the Queen's Ladies: She whiſpered to me, that ſhe had a great Secret to tell me; and when we were alone, ſhe told me what the King had ſaid to her, and that the Dauphin's Picture was the prettieſt Face ſhe had ever ſeen, but charged me not to tell, even her Brother, that ſhe had ſaid ſo. Prince *Henry* was alſo much pleaſed with the Picture

of

of the *French* Princeſs, and with the Thoughts of his Siſter's Marriage and his, with *Henry* the IV.'s Children, as he had the higheſt Veneration for that great Man. This double Alliance had been talked of between King *James* and the Dnke of *Sulli*, who had been ſent, when Marquis *de Rhoſni*, as I told you, by the King of *France*, to congratulate our King on his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, and to endeavour to engage him in a League with him, in Conjunction with the Republic of *Venice*, the States of the *United-provinces*, and the Northern Crowns, to attack the Houſe of *Auſtria* on every Side. I have heard ſince, that the Duke of *Sulli* propoſed, likewiſe, a much greater Scheme, of reducing all *Europe* to one great Republic, but I do not warrant for the

the Truth of this; perhaps it was only a ſpeculative Project of that great Stateſman: Be that as it will, it is certain, that all that appeared in the Treaty, concluded at that Time between *France* and our King, (who tranſacted it chiefly himſelf with the *French* Miniſter, without much Aſſiſtance from his own) was, that he ſhould aſſiſt *Henry* with 6000 Men, and he, *James* with 10,000, if either were attacked; and that both ſhould ſecretly ſupply the States of *Holland* with Men and Money; for the Duke *de Sulli* had ſucceeded better than *Cecil*, or any of our Council, in convincing our King that this was abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prevent the States from throwing themſelves into other Hands through Deſpair.

NOTHING more was ſtipulated in this

this Treaty, whatever might be verbally agreed on, and the Marriages were no Way fixed, though much talked of, both with M. *de Sulli*, and with the Embaſſador in ordinary, M. *de Beaumont*, and as much deſired by them as by our King, who ſpoke of it frequently, between Jeſt and Earneſt; but the Queen inclined much more to Alliances with *Spain*, which was a great Trouble to both the Prince and Princeſs, who could not endure the Thoughts of it. Soon after our Arrival, Prince *Henry*, the Duke of *Lennox*, Lord *Southampton*, Lord *Pembroke*, and Lord *Mar*, were inſtalled Knights of the Garter at *Windſor*. The Prince charmed every body with his lively Wit and proper Behaviour. When the Ceremony was over (which the Queen could not honour with

her

her * Preſence, out of Reſentment to Lord *Mar*, Treaſurer of *Scotland*, whom ſhe had ſo lately vowed never to be reconciled to) all the Ladies came into her Majeſty's Apartment to kiſs her Hand; who received them with an Affability that gave univerſal Content, and I have been told, that ſhe never looked ſo handſome as that Day: The King himſelf, who did not often now take notice of her Looks, ſeemed to be ſtruck with it; and calling Lord *Southampton*, and ſome others whom he had brought, aſked them, if they did not think his *Anny* (as he generally called her) looked paſſing-well; and my little *Beſſy* too (added he, taking his Daughter up in his Arms, and kiſſing

* *Beaumont* mentions ſomething of this in his Letters, a MS. Copy of them is in the Poſſeſſion of Lord *Royſton*.

ſing her) is not an ill-faur'd* Wench, and may out-ſhine her Mother one of theſe Days. That is more, Sir, replied Lord *Southampton*, bowing, than the Princeſs need deſire, and if ſhe equals her Majeſty, ſome Years hence, it will be more, I will be bold to ſay, than any other Princeſs upon Earth will do. I ſhould ſcarce have known theſe little Circumſtances, but that they were afterwards a good deal talked of. Lord *Southampton* was one of thoſe the King expreſſed the greateſt Regard for, at his firſt coming, and he was looked upon as a ſort of Favourite and Miniſter; and yet I have heard that he was almoſt, from the firſt, diſſa-

 tisfied

* This is the *Scots* Way of pronouncing ill-favoured, which is a more common Expreſſion in *Scots* than ugly, and the Name *Anny* inſtead of *Nanny*, they pronounce *Onny*.

tisfied with the King, and I know the Duke *de Sulli* reckoned him amongſt the Mal-contents, as well as the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord *Cobham*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and others; of all whom he judged, that they were ready to undertake any Thing for the ſake of Novelty, were it even againſt the King himſelf. There were three other Factions at Court at this Time, if *Sulli* formed a right Judgment of it, ſome of whoſe Papers I have ſince ſeen, where he ſays, The *Scots* Faction (excluding the *Hames*) was all favourable to the *French*, though ſubdivided into two Parties, between the Duke of *Lennox* and his Brother-in-law Lord *Mar*; who both ſtrove to have the King's Ear, and both had a great Share of his Favour, though not enough to govern him,

as

as ſome others have done. The *Spaniſh* Faction was headed by the *Howards* and the *Humes*. There was a third Party, who wanted to renew the old Kingdom of *Burgundy*, I ſuppoſe, the better to maintain an equal Balance of Power in *Europe*, and were attached to neither *France* nor *Spain*, being equally jealous of both: Theſe were ſupported by the Lord * Chancellor *Egerton*, and the Lord Treaſurer *Buckhurſt* (ſoon afterwards Earl of *Dorſet*) and ſometimes by Lord *Salisbury*; who joined and left every Party by turns, ſaid *Sulli*, as beſt ſuited his preſent Purpoſes. Some Perſons, of all theſe Parties, were of the King's Council, but his Majeſty thought none of them ſo abſolutely neceſſary to him as *Ceeil*,

* *Egerton*, created Lord *Elſemere* ſoon after King *James*'s Acceſſion.

(Lord *Salisbury*) whom he called his little Beagle, probably for his Dexterity and Diligence in procuring him Intelligence, and perhaps alluding to the Smallneſs of his Stature. The King, at his firſt coming, as I have heard from Lord *Clarendon*, was, in general, very jealous of Men of Parts, and, I believe, was ſo all his Life: No uncommon Thing in weak Minds, who having a ſecret Conſciouſneſs of their own Softneſs, are afraid of being governed by a ſuperior Genius; and this may have been one Reaſon of this Prince's commonly fixing his greateſt Truſt and Favour on very young Men, whom he thought he could tutor and manage as he pleaſed, which did not a little contribute to recommend Sir *Philip Herbert* to his Notice; a young Gentleman ſcarce One and twenty, and reckon-

ed

ed handſome; who ſeemed to value himſelf upon nothing ſo much as his Skill in Dogs and Horſes, and a plain honeſt Bluntneſs of Speech: To theſe Qualifications, and his indefatigable Induſtry in hunting, he owed the good Fortune of pleaſing the King, who preſently made him one of his Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, and, quickly after, Earl of *Montgomery*; * he ſoon had the Reputation of a Favourite, and no body grumbled at it, nor at any Marks he received of the King's Liberality; as he himſelf was leſs greedy of them than many others: Indeed he had leſs Reaſon, as he was generouſly ſupplied with Money by his Brother, *William*, Earl of *Pembroke*, one of the moſt agreeable Men

* He came to the Title of *Pembroke*, and from him the preſent Earl is deſcended, the elder Brother leaving no Children.

Men of his Time. He was tall and well made, and had the Air and Behaviour that becomes a Man of Quality: He had prodigious quick Eyes, and a pleaſing Countenance: He was a graceful and eloquent Speaker on all Subjects, having not only Wit and Learning, but Judgment to apply them properly; with theſe Talents, and a great deal of Good-nature and Generoſity, it was no Wonder that he was generally beloved; yet, I have heard, he was rather regarded and eſteemed, than favoured, by the King; but the Queen ſoon diſcerned his Merit, and honoured him with a great Share of her Eſteem. The Plague raging violently at *London*, he invited their Majeſties to his fine Seat at *Wilton*, after the Coronation, of which I ſhall give you no Account, ſince there are Deſcriptions

ons enough of it in Print, if you have any Curioſity for it; and, in *Ben Johnſon*, you will find all the Verſes he compoſed, and which were ſpoken at every Stop the Proceſſion made, by Perſons repreſenting different Characters, ſuch as *Britannia*, *Peace*, *Juſtice*, *&c.* in Carrs, or Sorts of Waggons, richly and whimſically adorned: Thoſe Pageants, as they were then called, were much in faſhion in thoſe Times, and the preceding ones *. I remember, People ſaid the King bore this Shew with more Patience than ever he did any other, being ſure it could not happen again. He went ſoon after it, according to his Promiſe, with all the Royal Family, and many of their Attendants, to *Wilton*; where they met

* Theſe Pageants continued in Uſe, at the Lord Mayor's Shew, till very lately.

met with a magnificent Reception from Lord *Pembroke*: He had inherited a great Eſtate from his Anceſtors, and had got a great Fortune with Lady *Mary Talbot*, whom he had lately married, and whoſe ill Temper had not then diſplayed itſelf; and ſhe was ſo pleaſed with the Honour ſhe now received, that ſhe behaved with the greateſt Reſpect to the Royal Family, and with good Humour to all their Train. She was Couſin-german to Lady *Arbella*, who knew her too well to have a very great Value for her, but ſhe wiſhed her well for the Sake of Lady *Shrewsbury*, her Mother, who, I have told you, was Aunt to Lady *Arbella*. This amiable Princeſs daily gained on the Queen's Affection: One Day that they were ſitting in a Grove at ſome Diſtance from the

Houſe,

Houſe, not minding the Princeſs nor me, who were playing about, and no body elſe near them, we heard the Queen ſay, Well, my dear *Arbella*, when may I hope you will truſt me with the Cauſe of thoſe Tears in which I ſurpriſed you the other Day? Is it my Friendſhip or my Secrecy that my fair Couſin miſtruſts? Neither, Madam, replied Lady *Arbella*; and, after ſome Words which we loſt, ſhe proceeded thus:

THE

HISTORY

OF

Lady *ARBELLA STEWART.*

YOUR Majeſty knows that I had the Misfortune to loſe both my

Parents, when I was but a Year old, and that, as I was born in *England*, Queen *Elizabeth* ſent Orders to my Mother's Relations, not to let me go out of it without her Permiſſion. My Grandmother, the old Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, ſo famous for her Wit and Beauty, which had captivated the late Earl of *Shewsbury*, (her fourth Huſband) when ſhe was conſiderably paſt Forty, whom ſhe would not conſent to marry till he had agreed to a Croſs-match between their Children; my Grandmother, I ſay, wanted to have me live with her; but my Mother having, on her Death-bed, recommended me to the Care of her favourite Siſter, Lady *Pierrepont*, ſhe prevailed on her Mother to deſiſt, and conſent to her taking me home, and keeping me till I was grown up; (to which I

owe,

owe, among other Advantages, that of having been bred a Proteſtant) but promiſed to carry me often to wait on my Grandmother: In thoſe Viſits I heard ſo much of the Notice Queen *Elizabeth* had taken of me, by forbidding my leaving *England* without her Leave; of the Honour I had of being Couſin-german to the King of *Scotland*, and equally deſcended from the Kings of *England*, that my fooliſh little Head and Heart were ſoon filled with ſuch high Notions of my own Conſequence, that I thought no Match in *England* would be good enough for me; and I never liſtened with Pleaſure to any Talk of Marriage, but with ſome Prince or other; nay, ſo vain was I, in my younger Years, that I flattered myſelf this King of *France* would not think me unworthy of

ſharing his Throne, if it was propoſed by Queen *Elizabeth*, as Fame reported it would be, on his divorcing *Margaret* of *Valois*: But that your Majeſty may not conceive a worſe Opinion of me, than I deſerve, from ſuch a Beginning, I muſt ſay, that the Power of doing Good appeared to me by much the greateſt, though, perhaps, not the only Happineſs of the exalted Station I aſpired unto. Full of theſe ambitious Views, (which my fond Grandmother took as much Pains to cheriſh, as my Aunt *Pierrepont* did to check, in me) all the Benefit I reaped from them was, that they gave me a Taſte for reading Hiſtory, and made me deſirous of learning every Thing I thought a Princeſs ought to know. I waited with great Impatience for the Time of my appearing at Queen *Elizabeth*'s Court;

Court; but, before it came, I was ſeized with a Fit of Sickneſs, which brought me to Death's Door, and left me for ſome Time in a very languiſhing State of Health; but gave me a very different Turn of Thought; and to this, (which I ſhall ever reckon the luckieſt Incident of my Life) and to the Converſation of a pious and learned old Clergyman, who attended me in my Illneſs, I am indebted for the Cure of my Pride and Ambition. The Acquaintance, I afterwards had with the Court, never could awaken thoſe Ideas and Deſires of Greatneſs, which had formerly been raiſed in me by the Indiſcretion of ſome of thoſe about me; and which, I flatter my ſelf, were not natural to me. The Diſquietude and Cares, with which I ſaw Queen *Elizabeth* oppreſſed, made me think my ſelf happy

to

to be in a leſs exalted Station, and the Envy, Malice and Anxiety, which I obſerved in almoſt all thoſe who pretended to any Share in her Favour or Councils, made me always leave her Court with more Pleaſure than I came to it, and rendered a private Life more and more agreeable to me; ſo that the Queen inflicted no Puniſhment upon me, whatever ſhe might deſign, when ſhe refuſed to comply with your Majeſty's Deſire and the King's, of my being ſent to his Court, to marry my Couſin, the Duke of *Lennox*; nor had I any other Regret at Queen *Elizabeth*'s ordering me to remain in *Derbyſhire*, during her Pleaſure, with my Uncle and Aunt *Shrewsbury*, than that I was ſorry to be made the Cauſe, tho' an innocent and imaginary one, of that great Queen's Uneaſineſs, by

ſome

ſome Perſons about her, who, in her latter Years, thought it their Intereſt to give her perpetual Alarms about her Succeſſion. During this Retirement, my Fondneſs of Books and rural Amuſements daily increaſed; the Air, Exerciſe and Tranquillity of the Country procured me perfect Health, and there was always enough of good Company at Lord *Shrewsbury*'s, and in his Neighbourhood, to pleaſe a rational Mind: Lord *Beauchamp*'s Family (who came that Year to a Houſe in that Neighbourhood,) was that which we were the moſt intimate with: I need not inform your Majeſty, that Lord *Beauchamp*'s Mother, Lord *Hertford*'s firſt Wife, was the unfortunate Lady *Catharine Gray*; their Grand-ſon, Sir *William Seymour*, whom I had known at Court, had always had a great

Share

Share in my good Opinion, both from what I had obſerved of him myſelf, and from his univerſal good Character; but now that I was more in his Company than ever I had been before, I found his Temper and his Way of Thinking ſo agreeable to my own, that I began to wiſh I might appear in as favourable a Light to him, as he did to me, and to think, that I ſhould ſpend my Life happily with ſuch a Friend; yet, I found that I grew every Day more and more reſerved in his Company, and thought he did the ſame in mine, though his Viſits became much more frequent; and he was often ſo buried in Thought, that he ſeemed neither to ſee nor to hear any Thing that paſſed: I ſometimes flattered myſelf, from Looks that I interpreted as I wiſhed, that I might be the

Subject

Subject of his Meditations; but I did not ſuſpect that he had long liked me, which I might perhaps have remained much longer ignorant of, but for an Accident which happened one Day in hunting; when I was riding full ſpeed, and croſſed the hunted Stag, and ſhould, in all Probability, have been killed, if Sir *William Seymour* had not thrown himſelf before me, and received the Stag's Horn in his Side. He was taken up ſpeechleſs, and carried to my Lord *Shrewsbury*'s, where, recovering his Senſes in ſome Hours, but being thought in great Danger, he ſent to beg the Favour of ſpeaking a few Words to me; and giving me his Pocket-book, he deſired I would peruſe it after his Death: I do not want, Madam, to move your Majeſty's Compaſſion, added Lady *Arbella*, ſo I omit all the Par-

ticulars of this mournful Scene, and of what I felt for one, who, before, was not indifferent to me, and who I now thought was going to loſe his Life, by having preſerved mine; but Nature and a ſkilful Surgeon did more for him than could have been hoped, and he was in a few Days out of Danger: When he was well enough to ſee Company, we all went to viſit him; and being deſired to ſpeak low, for fear of diſturbing him, as he was ſtill weak, I aſked him, without being heard by any but him, but not without ſome Heſitation, though I could not tell why, Whether I ſhould return him his Pocket-book? He coloured, and aſked me, in a faultering Voice, Whether I had read it? I ſaid, I did not know I might; and, taking a Bow, he made, for his Permiſſion to ſatisfy my Curioſity,

oſity, I took the Pretence of more Company's coming in, to retire: The Moment I was alone, I opened the Pocket-book, in which, to my inexpreſſible Surprize, (and not a diſagreeable one, as your Majeſty may gueſs, from what I have already confeſſed of my Sentiments,) I found my own Picture drawn by himſelf, ſeveral Years before, and many Verſes containing as flattering a Repreſentation of my Character, as the Miniature was of my Face; and all expreſſing the tendereſt and pureſt Paſſion, and Reſolutions never to diſcloſe it, till he had done ſomething to render himſelf worthy of me.— But I will not tire your Majeſty with the Relation of Things, which I am ſenſible are trifling in themſelves, though the moſt intereſting in the World to me, and which I ſhall ever

think of, with the greateſt Pleaſure. I will only add, that the next Time we met, we were both mute for ſome Time, not daring to look at one another; but at laſt, taking Courage from my Silence, which he hoped did not imply Anger, he aſked me, If he might flatter himſelf that his Preſumption would be forgiven? But I am relapſing into tedious Details again, ſaid Lady *Arbella*, obſerving the Queen to ſmile. No, no, my dear *Arbella*, anſwered the Queen, though the Repetition of Lovers Converſations are ſeldom entertaining to any but themſelves, I muſt hear what you ſaid. Indeed, Madam, replied Lady *Arbella*, that is what I can the leaſt recollect; I only know, I owned frankly to Sir *William*, that his Sentiments were far from being diſagreeable to me; and I allowed

him

him to propoſe our Marriage to his Friends and mine. They readily agreed to it, but before they had Time to ſettle it, the Queen ordered me to attend her at Court. I found her extremely altered, both in Looks and Temper; ſhe could not overcome her Grief for having been obliged to put Lord *Eſſex* to Death, though ſhe ſtrove to conceal it, but in vain; and the late Lady *Nottingham*, to divert the Queen's Thoughts as much as poſſible from that Tragedy, (in which that Lady had had but too great a Share,) was continually filling her Royal Miſtreſs's Ears with Reports of evil Deſigns againſt her; which, through Age and Infirmity, ſhe then liſtened to more readily than ever; of which I ſoon felt the diſmal Effects, for ſhe was made to believe, that I was going to turn

Roman

Roman Catholic, and to enter into Meaſures with the Pope and the King of *Spain*, to ſet me on her Throne, after marrying the Cardinal *Farneze*, who was to have a Diſpenſation for it. Upon this I was cloſely confined, but the Queen dealt more kindly with me, than ſome deſired ſhe ſhould, and allowed me to ſee ſeveral of my Friends; by which I had an Opportunity of juſtifying myſelf, and was then permitted to retire again into the Country. But not long after my Arrival there, when my Friends had fixed on the Time for my Nuptials with Sir *William Seymour*, which were to be ſolemnized as privately as poſſible, for fear of giving Offence to the Queen, the Report of it reached her, and it was repreſented as a Proof of my intending, at leaſt at her Death, to ſet up

my

my imaginary Title to the Crown of *England*; which, it was ſuggeſted, I intended to ſtrengthen, by marrying a Grand-ſon of the unfortunate Lady *Catharine Gray*: It was in vain for me to repreſent, that, in my own Right, I could have no Pretenſions to the Succeſſion, while the King of *Scotland*, or any of his Children were alive; not only, becauſe his Father was elder Brother to mine, but as the King was deſcended in a double Line from *Henry* the VII.'s eldeſt Daughter; his Mother's Father, King *James* the V. of *Scotland*, being the Offſpring of Queen *Margaret*'s firſt Marriage, and my Grandfather that of her ſecond. That Lady *Catharine Gray* was ſtill farther removed from *Henry* the VII. and that Sir *William Seymour* was not her Son's eldeſt Child; but all I could obtain from

theſe

theſe juſt Remonſtrances was, not to be confined in the Tower, but in a Friend's Houſe; where I remained in Durance till the King's coming to *England*; who generouſly reſtored me to my Liberty, before I had him to aſk it; but the Fear of his not conſenting to my marrying the only Man I ever did or can love, which from what I heard——

The King's coming into the Garden prevented any further Converſation, on this Subject, at that Time, and nothing was talked of but the great Sport the King expected the next Day, in hunting on *Salisbury* Downs: The Queen could not go, but Lady *Arbella*, who was an excellent Horſewoman, was early in the Field; and as ſhe was following the King, at ſome Diſtance, a Man, whom ſhe did not know, rode up to her, gave her a Letter,

Letter, and immediately went off, full-ſpeed, as if in purſuit of the Chace, and mixed in the Crowd. She thought this Letter was from Sir *William Seymour*, though ſhe wondered he ſhould take ſo ſtrange and unuſual a Way of conveying it, and reſolved to chide him for it; but how diſagreeable was her Diſappointment and her Surprize, when ſhe opened it, and read theſe Words, in a Hand quite unknown to her: " You are " in the ſame Degree of Relation to " the Crown of *England*, as your " Couſin *James*; you are thought " much worthier of it, and if you " will but do Juſtice to your own " Title and Merit, and keep your " Heart and Hand unengaged, to be- " ſtow both on a Prince truly wor- " thy of you, he, with the Aſſiſ- " tance of the many well Wiſhers

" to the Cauſe, will aſſert your " Right, and place you on the " Throne of your great Fore-fa- " ther, *Henry* the VII.th"

LADY ARBELLA's Conſternation was inexpreſſible, yet ſhe did not heſitate a Moment about carrying the Letter to the Queen; but her Majeſty, who was with Child and not well, was laid down to Reſt. Lady *Arbella*, to loſe no Time in a Thing of this Importance, ſent for Lord *Salisbury*, and gave him the Letter, to carry to the King; and as ſoon as the Queen awoke, ſhe went and gave her an Account of this ſtrange Event. The Queen's Surprize and Concern were not leſs than Lady *Arbella*'s, whom ſhe tenderly embraced, and extolled her Generoſity in making a Diſcovery, which, ſhe could not but know,

know, would make the King totally averſe to any Marriage for her; for, though he has a ſincere Regard for you, added the Queen, and will admire your Behaviour on this Occaſion, I know him too well to think he will ever, after this, agree to your marrying at all; and ſhould he ſuſpect your Inclination, for the Grandſon of Lady *Katharine Gray*, whoſe Siſter, Lady *Jane*, was proclaimed Queen of *England*, I doubt it will cauſe great Uneaſineſs; and how could I preſs him to yield to an Union, which, I find, our Children, if not ourſelves, might have cauſe to rue: Alas! Madam, interrupted Lady *Arbella*, What could you fear from ſuch remote Relations to the Crown, who would have no other Ambition, than to prove their Loyalty? Would not Lady *Jane Gray*'s Example, be ſuffi-

cient to deter any from ſuch mad Attempt, on groundleſs Pretenſions? If Examples have weight with you, my dear Couſin, returned the Queen, let me beg of you, to be warned by that of her Siſter, Lady *Katharine Gray*; whom, you know, Queen *Eliſabeth* wanted to get divorced from the preſent Lord *Hertford*, and kept them nine Years in Priſon. But the King is more juſt, interrupted Lady *Arbella*; and even Queen *Eliſabeth* did not impriſon them for their Marriage, but for its having been made without her Knowledge and Conſent, and the Lady's proving with Child after her Marriage, while ſhe had the Place of Maid of Honour. By my Troth, replied the Queen, you have now convinced me there is ſuch a Paſſion as Love; for, ſure nothing elſe could make my dear *Arbella* ſo blind, as

not

not to ſee that this was but a Pretence of the late Queen's: Have you forgot that, before that, ſhe had made this Lord *Pembroke*'s Grandfather break off the Match between his Son and that ſame Lady, when they were before the Miniſter? Does not this convince you, that Queen *Eliſabeth* was determined, never to conſent to her Couſin's marrying at all? And, may not her Uneaſineſs, on your own Account, be made uſe of, to confirm the King's Averſeneſs to your Marriage? Believe me, Princes, eſpecially weak ones, are eaſily made jealous of thoſe who have any Shadow of Title to their Crown. The Queen added many Arguments, (as I have ſince heard from Lady *Arbella*) to diſſuade her from thinking any more of marrying Sir *William Seymour*, and wondered ſhe ſhould deſire to change her Condition,

dition, which now was ſo happy, for one that made ſo many People the reverſe; and that ſhe could not conceive, why Lady *Arbella*, with her refined Sentiments, could not be contented with ſeeing her Lover, as ſhe had full Liberty of doing, as often as ſhe pleaſed. Lady *Arbella* repreſented to her, the Impropriety there would be in ſuch frequent, though innocent, Interviews; and ſaid, She thought every Woman ought to be as jealous of her Reputation, as *Julius Caeſar* was, or repreſented to be, of his Wives; and not be contented with doing no Harm, but avoid every Thing, that can create the leaſt Suſpicion of it. Lady *Arbella* concluded with ſaying, She would endeavour to conquer a Paſſion, that was likely to occaſion ſo much Uneaſineſs to the Perſons ſhe loved the beſt, but

deſired the Queen to remember ſhe had only promiſed to uſe her Endeavours—Oh! I aſk no more, interrupted the Queen, and I have no Fear of your Succeſs, for Love is nothing but a Fancy, which ſoon goes off, if not indulged. Lady *Arbella*, who was, as you may believe, of a different Opinion, was prevented making any reply by the King's entering the Room, with Lord *Pembroke* and Lord *Salisbury*: His Majeſty made many fine Speeches to Lady *Arbella*, and ran on in Acknowledgments and Praiſes of her Sincerity, good Senſe, and Loyalty; which ended in his aſſuring her of his Friendſhip, and ordering Lord *Salisbury* to beſpeak a fine * Cup-board of Plate, for his fair

* This probably means, what was afterwards called, a Buffette, in which ornamental and uſeful Plate, was ſet out.

fair Couſin. He then told the Queen, that his little Beagle (pointing to Lord *Salisbury*) had hit on the right Scent, and had diſcovered that Lord *Cobham*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and ſeveral others, were forming a Plot; and that the Letter Lady *Arbella* had received, was from ſome of them; but that this timely Diſcovery would prevent all bad Conſequences from it.

A DAY or two after this, the Court left *Walton*, and went to *Wincheſter*, where the Criminals were brought to their Trial; the Plague ſtill continuing in *London*. During the Time which proceeded the Trial, poor Lady *Kildare* was in the moſt cruel Agitation. That unfortunate Lady had been married, privately, ſome Years to Lord *Cobham*, for whom, though unworthy of her, ſhe had long had a moſt violent and inconceivable Paſſion,

ſion, which he returned with Scorn and Contempt, even before their Marriage, and the moſt unkind and unjuſt Treatment ever after it, the common Return of a baſe Mind; and what they ſhould expect, who can ſet their Affections on an unworthy Object? But Lady *Kildare*'s Love continued, and her Fears and Anxiety for Lord *Cobham*'s Life endangered her own. The Lady *Elizabeth*'s Concern for her, during her Sickneſs and Diſtreſs, ſhewed a Tenderneſs of Heart that endeared her to every body, and, after Lady *Kildare* was removed from her, the Princeſs never ceaſed giving her Marks of her Regard. She deteſted Lord *Cobham* ſtill more for his ill Uſage of his Lady, and for being the Cauſe of her parting with her, than for his Treaſon, which was made ſo manifeſt, that I never met

with any body who queſtioned it; nor did he deny it himſelf, though he endeavoured to excuſe himſelf by accuſing his Friend, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, which he afterwards retracted. He was indeed, an unworthy, baſe, ſimple, poor, Soul, as Sir *Walter* called him on his Trial. It was now proved, that this Lord, and his Brother Mr. *Brooke*, Sir *Griffen Markham*, all *Roman* Catholics, two Popiſh Prieſts, Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, a Puritan, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, then ſuſpected, though unjuſtly, of being what is very improperly called, a Free-thinker; and a few more, whoſe Names I have now forgot, were concerned, though not equally, in a Plot againſt the King: But the Scheme appeared on the Trials, not to have been throughly digeſted; ſome were for ſeizing the King, and extorting

torting Conditions from him, for their own particular Advantage, and for tolerating their Religion: Some were for an entire Subverſion of our eſtabliſhed Religion and Government, killing the King and his Children, ſetting Lady *Arbella* on the Throne, and marrying her to ſome *Roman* Catholic Prince: It was thought proper ſhe ſhould be preſent at the Trials, which was extremely diſagreeable to her, but ſhe would not refuſe any Thing that could teſtify her Abhorrence of their Practices. A kind of Stand was erected for her and her Company, from which Place, Lord *Nottingham*, who accompanied her, told the Judges, "That ſhe deſired him to aſſure "them, upon her Salvation, that "ſhe had never dealt in any of theſe "Things;" and, upon her Name's

having frequently occurred, Lord *Salisbury* ſaid, " Let us not ſcandal the " Innocent, by Confuſion of Speech; " the Lady *Arbella Stewart* is as in- " nocent of all theſe Things as I, or " any Man here, only ſhe received " a Lerter to prepare her, which ſhe " immediately carried to the King." This was at Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Trial, who, for a whole Day, defended himſelf with great Spirit and Quickneſs of Wit. He conſtantly denied ever having heard any Thing about Lady *Arbella*, or of killing or ſeizing the King; and there were no Proofs of it, but ſtrong Preſumptions, that he had been dabbling in ſome treaſonable Practices and Correſpondences; and, at laſt, a Letter from Lord *Cobham*, was produced in Court, confirming all his former Accuſations, and declaring, that Sir *Walter* had got him to procure him a Pen-

a Penſion of 1500 *l.* from *Spain*, to give them Intelligence of all our Meaſures againſt them, which, eſpecially at the Time that he was writing, and exclaiming continually, to exaſperate the People againſt a Peace with that Crown, was inexcuſable, if true; and though he perſiſted in denying it, he confeſſed, Lord *Cobham* had offered him the Penſion, which he begged Pardon for not having revealed, as he ought to have done; and, in Concluſion, ſaid, he hoped the King's Mercy would be greater than his Offence: He had earneſtly aſked, but was refuſed, to be confronted with Lord *Cobham*, on whoſe ſingle written Evidence, the Judges, upon the Verdict of his Jury, condemned him to Death, which all impartial People thought very hard and unjuſt, though not unprecedented,

ed, but no body found Fault with the Sentence of Death pronounced againſt the reſt; however, only Mr. *Brooke*, and the two Prieſts were executed, as the moſt culpable; the King, who was far from being Blood-thirſty, reprieved Lord *Cobham* *, Lord *Gray* †, and Sir *Griffin Markam*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh*. They remained Priſoners in the Tower, and the King, who, doubtleſs, could not in his Conſcience think Sir *Walter* merited Death, though far from innocent

* Lord *Cobham* lived ſeveral Years, but in great Want and Miſery. His Nephew, Son to his Brother that was executed, was reſtored in Blood by King *James*, eight or nine Years after this, but he, dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded by a Couſin-german, (who proved a loyal and uſeful Subject to King *Charles* I.) and was the laſt Lord *Cobham* of the *Brooke* Family.

† Lord *Gray* died ſome Years after, in the Tower.

nocent of all Guilt, in a few Months, gave him back the Fortune he had forfeited, allowed him to ſee his Friends, and permitted his Lady, at her repeated Requeſt, to live with him in his Confinement. Thus ended that ſtrange myſterious Plot, which many think has never yet been thoroughly underſtood.

LADY ARBELLA, though much concerned to have been thought or talked of at all, for any Pretenſions to the Crown, yet hoped, that her open Behaviour in the whole Affair, and the *Seymour* Family's having intirely eſcaped the being embroiled, or even mentioned in it, would make the King and Queen more inclined to conſent to let her follow her Inclinations, which, ſhe told the Queen, ſhe found were unalterably fixed on

Sir

Sir *William Seymour*, to whoſe Character and Behaviour her Majeſty could not refuſe her Approbation, though ſhe ſtill wiſhed they had not made ſo deep an Impreſſion on the Heart of her dear *Arbella*; ſhe earneſtly intreated her to defer the Mention of it to the King, who, ſhe was ſure, was not then well diſpoſed for ſuch a Propoſal, and queſtioned much whether he ever would. This threw a Melancholy over Lady *Arbella*'s Looks and Thoughts, which the Queen did all in her Power to alleviate; and the King, who took notice of it, without gueſſing the true Cauſe, imagined it to proceed from her Fortune's being too narrow for her generous Spirit and extenſive Liberality, added a conſiderable Penſion to it, to ſupply, he ſaid, the Expences which her own Rank, and

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her Places about the Queen, muſt put her to. His Majeſty was, at this Time, greatly taken up with Things of another Nature: On his Acceſſion, a Petition had been preſented to him, ſigned by 750 Puritan Clergymen, deſiring a Reformation of what they called, The Abuſes of the Church of *England*, namely, the Croſs in Baptiſm, the Ring in Marriage, the Uſe of the Surplice, and the Bowing at the Name of Jeſus: This Petition had, at firſt, put the King * in a violent Paſſion; he ſaid,

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* In a Letter to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, printed in *Peck*, we read, that "His Majeſty took "ſuch a deep Impreſſion thereat, as the next "Day, being *Sunday*, he ſat eight Hours in Coun-"cil with the Lords. In this Meeting, he firſt "bitterly inveighed againſt the Puritans, that the "Revolt in the Low-countries began firſt by a "Petition for Matters of Religion, and ſo did all

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his Mother and he had been haunted from their Cradles by a Puritan Devil, but that he would venture his Crown, if neceſſary, to get the better of them; yet, upon cooler Reflection, he thought it better to give them a Hearing, and appointed a Conference to be held at *Hampton-court* between the Biſhops and them, in which he preſided.

THERE a new and uncommon Scene was opened; a King diſputing with

" the Troubles in *Scotland*. — From the Puritans " he proceeded to the Papiſts, proteſting his ut- " moſt Deteſtation of that ſuperſtitious Religion, " and that he was ſo far from favouring it, that " if he thought his Son and Heir after him would " give any Toleration thereunto, he would wiſh " him fairly buried before his Eyes." Beſides, he charged them preſent to take care themſelves, and to order all inferior Officers to ſee the Laws executed with Rigour againſt both Extremes.

with Divines on Points of Religion, and thoſe not the moſt important ones, and by entering zealouſly into warm Diſputes about frivolous Matters, gave them an Air of Importance which they could not otherwiſe have had. It muſt be confeſſed, his Majeſty diſplayed a great deal of that ſort of Learning which would have become a Doctor of Divinity, which procured him no great Reputation in the World, but much Flattery from many of his own Subjects. Lord *Elſmore* *, their Chancellor, ſaid, with Tears in his Eyes, that

* He was afterwards created Viſconnt *Brackley*, and, after his Death, King *James* created his Son Earl of *Bridgewater*, from whom the preſent Duke is deſcended.

This Lord Chancellor was of ſuch Gravity, though of great Judgment and quick Apprehenſion, that he was ſeldom ſeen to ſmile.

he had often heard that Royalty and the Prieſthood were united, but that he had never ſeen it verified before; others did not ſcruple ſaying, they verily believed the King ſpoke by Inſpiration; the Biſhops, you may believe, were not backward, and perhaps not inſincere, in their Compliments to their Sovereign, who exerted his Authority in their Favour, and was ſo thoroughly perſuaded that the Principles of the Puritans inclined them to Republicaniſm in State, as well as in Church-government, that he uſed frequently to ſay, No Biſhop, no King. The Puritan Miniſters, in this Conference, ſued for a Toleration of their religious Meetings, which they called Prophefyings, (and have ſince been called Conventicles) in which they were wont to raiſe themſelves to the high-

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eſt Pitch of Enthuſiaſm, though their Addreſſes to their heavenly Father (of whom they preſumptuouſly ſtiled themſelves the peculiar Favourites) were in a more low and familiar Stile, than they made uſe of to any earthly Parent or Maſter. Thoſe dangerous Aſſemblies had been ſuppreſſed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* abſolutely refuſed to take off the Prohibition, and ſharply told their Miniſters, that "If they aimed at a *Scottiſh* Preſbytery, it agreed as ill with Monarchy as "God and the Devil." However, to give ſome Satisfaction to the Puritans, he got the Biſhops to make a few ſmall Alterations in the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and then exacted their Conformity to it; only 49 of their Miniſters refuſed to comply; theſe were turned out of their Livings,

Livings, and too much perſecuted by ſome of the Biſhops, though favoured by others of our Prelates, ſome of whom were ſuſpected to be a little infected with the ſame Principles and Superſtitions. But I muſt not omit one happy Effect of this Conference, and, in my Opinion, the beſt Thing the King ever did, which was his ordering, at the Deſire of ſome of the Puritan Divines, a new Tranſlation of the Bible, which, though greatly inferiour no doubt to the ſacred Original, is thought much more exact than any of the former Verſions, and to have no material Miſtake in it; and God is too juſt to make our Salvation depend on grammatical Nicities: Every Thing that is neceſſary for us to know and practiſe, is ſo plain, that he who runs may read it. How inexcuſable, therefore, are thoſe who

who plead Ignorance of their Duty, or, who knowing it, neglect to perform it! I make no Apologies for ſuch Reflections, which I ſhall put down whenever they come in my Way.

As for Politics, I ſhall ſay but little of them, but only juſt mention in this Place, the Meeting of the firſt Parliament, which had been delayed on Account of the Plague. The King made a prodigious long Speech, full of the Praiſes of the Bleſſings he brought with him, * ſome extolled the Erudition and Eloquence of it; all agreed he delivered it with Eaſe †, and I will anſwer for its being of his own Compoſition: His Majeſty had like

* This long elaborate Speech, is to be found in moſt of the *Engliſh* Hiſtories.

† So the *French* Embaſſador wrote to his Court.

like to have brought himſelf into ſome Inconveniencies, by interfering in a controverted Election, contrary to the Privileges of the Commons, though it was no more than Queen *Elizabeth* had done, but the Members of that Houſe, being more jealous of his Deſigns of arbitrary Power, and at the ſame Time, leſs afraid of his Capacity and Firmneſs to put them in Execution, if oppoſed, were growing cautious of their Rights, and aſſerted them on this Occaſion, with greater Freedom of Speech, than they would have dared to do in the late Reign. But this Diſpute ended quietly by the Election of a new Member, on *Goodwyn*'s generouſly giving up his Claim; the Parliament, out of Compliance to the King, named forty-four *Engliſh*, to meet with thirty *Scottiſh* Commiſſioners to treat of the Union

Union, which neither of the Nations were desirous of, though the King was passionately so; he had now taken the Title of King of *Great Britain*, to avoid giving Offence to either Kingdom by naming the other first. This Summer, the Peace with *Spain* was finally concluded, and sworn to by our King in the Chapel at *Whitehall*, in Presence of the Constable of *Castile*, a Man of the highest Rank in *Spain*, who was sent from thence on purpose, and the old Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, was sent to *Spain* with a most magnificent Retinue, to see the same Ceremony performed there, by that Monarch, who made great Presents to Lord *Nottingham*, and the Duke of *Lerma* had much talk with him, of a Design of giving the *Infanta* in Marriage to our Prince, with the

Low-countries for her Dowry, and of demanding our Princeſs, for the Prince of *Piedmont*, * Couſin-german to the King of *Spain*, and bred up in his Court; but neither of thoſe Projects were liſtened to at that Time, to my young Miſtreſs's great Joy, who had conceived a great Averſion to the *Spaniards*, and all that belonged to them, and dreaded of all things the being ſent to be educated in *Spain*, as ſhe † would probably have been, had this Propoſal been accepted; but ſhe had not long enjoyed the Pleaſure of being releaſed from theſe Fears, when

* The Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Mother to that Prince, was Daughter to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*.

† *Howel* ſays, in one of his Letters, that the *Spaniards* were much ſurpriſed, to ſee the *Engliſh*, in Lord *Nottingham*'s Retinue, ſuch handſome Men, their Prieſts having made them believe, that the *Engliſh* were become almoſt Monkeys ſince the Reformation.

when the Queen told her of a Deſign of a different kind which ſoon took place, and was at firſt very grievous to the Princeſs. She had not had her Health very well of late, and the Country Air was thought neceſſary for her, ſo it was determined ſhe ſhould go with Lord and Lady *Harrington*, (who, I forgot to tell you, had the Care of her ſince Lady *Kildare*'s Time,) to reſide at their Houſe in *Warwickſhire*: Whether this deſign was firſt formed by the King or Queen, I know not, but they both agreed to it; the Princeſs was much afflicted at parting with them, ſhe regreted likewiſe leaving Lady *Arbella*, but her Separation from her Brother was what afflicted her moſt, ſhe hung about his Neck, crying and repeating a hundred Times, I cannot leave my *Henry*, he was alſo much

moved, but comforted his Siſter as well as he could, with Aſſurances of his coming to ſee her, which, with the Fear of diſpleaſing the King and Queen, made her compoſe herſelf, and ſhe ſet out for *Comb-abbey*, with as much Chearfulneſs as could be expected, attended by Lord and Lady *Harrington*, and ſeveral young Ladies, among the reſt, Lady *Dorothy* and Lady *Lucy Piercy*, Daughters to the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lady *Frances Devereux*, Daughter to the late unfortunate Earl of *Eſſex*, Lady *Elizabeth Hume*, Lady *Chriſtian Bruce*, Daughters to two of the King's *Scotiſh* Favourites, the Earls of *Dunbar* and *Elgin*; I need not name myſelf, as I never left her.

THE King was certainly very deſirous of having his Daughter well educated,

ducated, but it was a great Saying of his, That even a Man who was vain and fooliſh, was made more ſo by Learning, and as for Women, who he ſaid were all naturally addicted to Vanity, where it did one good, it did harm to twenty, * he therefore charged Lord *Harrington*, not to attempt to make the Princeſs a Latin or Greek Scholar, (as had been uſual for Women, eſpecially thoſe of high Birth in the preceeding Age,) but to endeavour to make her truly wiſe, by inſtructing her thoroughly in Religion, and by giving her a general Idea of Hiſtory. Truly, his Majeſty could not have pitched on a properer

* This agrees with King *James*'s Table-talk, collected by the famous Sir *Thomas Overbury*, where it is added, that King *James* ſaid, To make Women learned, and Foxes tame, had the ſame Effect, to make them more cunning.

properer Tutor for his Daughter, than Lord *Harrington*, who had ſtudied both Men and Books; he was himſelf a ſincere Chriſtian, and fine Gentleman, religious without Superſtition, polite without Affectation, and learned without Pedantry, he knew that Amuſements were neceſſary for young People, and intended to procure to the Princeſs and her young Train, all that the Country afforded; but to intermix them with ſomething uſeful, and in order to take her off by Degrees, from what was childiſh and trifling, he propoſed giving her a Reliſh for the liberal Arts: Maſters for Muſic, Dancing, Painting and Architecture, were penſioned to attend the Lady *Elizabeth*, and her little Court. But the firſt Days after our arrival at *Comb-abbey*, were ſpent in admiring the Beauties of the Place, which

which made ſo great an Impreſſion upon me, that I ſtill remember it well enough to give you ſome Account of it, which will entertain me, I am ſure, as the Recollection of our Infancy always does, and, I hope, will not tire you. The Houſe ſtood rather low, as moſt old ones do, but had a pleaſing, though not an extenſive Proſpect; and under the Windows of the Princeſs's Apartment, was a Parterre filled with the greateſt Variety of Flowers, that ever I ſaw; beyond which, a Lawn of a beautiful Verdure, peculiar to that Country, relieved the Eye, which, otherways, would have been fatigued with the dazling Colours of the Flowers: The Proſpect was terminated by a Caſcade, falling into a Canal, that looked like a River, and ſeemed to loſe itſelf in a fine Wood on the right Hand,

which Wood came quite round from the other Side of the Houſe, and one could go through it in the Shade, all the Way to the Park, which was a very fine one; through it were many Gravel Paths, that made Walking agreeable in Winter, when the Greaſineſs of the Soil, would not admit of it on the Graſs: In Summer, every Part of it was delightful, and, throughout the Year, you might have Shade and Shelter, with ſome Proſpect, whichever Way the Sun or the Wind came; but nothing took the Princeſs's Fancy ſo much, as a little Wilderneſs at the End of the Park, on the Banks of a large Brook which ran winding along, and formed in one Place; a large irregular Baſon, or rather a ſmall Lake, in which, there was an Iſland covered with Underwood, and flowering Trees

Trees and Plants, ſo well mixed and diſpoſed, that for nine Months in the Year, they formed a continual Spring. This Place, and the adjoining Thicket, my young Miſtreſs begged to have the Diſpoſal of, during her Stay, which was granted with great Pleaſure, by Lord and Lady *Harrington*, who made it their Study to render their Habitation agreeable to her. She was extremely fond of all the feathered Tribe, and never read or heard of any beautiful or uncommon Bird, or Fowl, but ſhe wanted to ſee it; and ſhe now formed the Deſign of collecting, in this little Paradiſe, all the different Kinds that are in Nature; which, though ſhe could not accompliſh, yet ſhe ſoon had a greater Variety than I ever ſaw; for as ſhe was beloved by all who had the Honour of approach-

ing her, the Amiableneſs of her Character, being univerſally admired, every body was happy that could contribute to her Amuſements, and whoever had any Thing curious, or could procure it from any of their Acquaintances, in other Parts of the World, haſtened to preſent it to the little Princeſs: Her Garden and Greenhouſe, were as well ſtored with Curioſities, and exotic Plants, as her Minagerie, with Creatures. Lord *Harrington*, who wiſhed her the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, though he did not attempt to make her know all that grows from the Hyſſop to the Cedar, was pleaſed to have her admire the Beauties, both of the Brute, and inanimate Part of the Creation, which, he juſtly thought, enlarges the Mind and the Heart. He never miſſed any Opportunity of giving her

ſome uſeful Inſtruction, and of raiſing her Mind to the great CREATOR of all Things: If ſhe admired a Bird, or Flower, or any other Production of Nature, ſhe was taught to admire and praiſe the Power and Goodneſs of GOD, "who ſo cloathes "the Graſs, and without whoſe "Knowledge and Permiſſion, not "one Sparrow falleth to the Ground; "who feedeth the young Ravens, "and who made every Tree and e-"very Herb to bear Seed after its "Kind." If a Butterfly or Glow-worm took her Eye, ſome Account was given her of their Nature, and of the wonderful Changes, moſt of them go through; from Flies to Worms, and from Worms to Butterflies again; looking at theſe and ſmaller Inſects, through the Microſcope, which had been very lately

diſcovered by *Dribill*, a *Dutchman* *, was a frequent and favourite Entertainment. If ſhe took Notice of the Beauty of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, their Syſtem was immediately explained to her. By theſe Means ſhe was freed from the Fears which our Sex was generally ſubject to, in theſe Days, when Comets were looked upon as Omens of good or bad Fortune, and every Star was thought by many, to have an Influence over their Deſtiny; but Lord *Harrington*, who was a good Aſtronomer, and natural Philoſopher, made us ſenſible, that the Stars were created for much nobler Purpoſes, than to dance Attendance on any ſingle human Creature. You may think, that all this was above the Capacity of Children, but they are capable of com-

* *F. Fontana, a Neapolitan*, alſo claims that Honour.

comprehending, in ſome degree, many Things of this Nature, much earlier than is generally thought; and I may, perhaps, ſometimes miſplace the Time of Lord *Harrington*'s Inſtructions, but I remember, very well, that before we left *Comb-abbey*, *Copernicus*'s Syſtem of our World's diurnal and annual Motion round the Sun, was quite familiar to us; for though he ſurpriſed us at firſt, extremely, when he told us, that the Sun ſtood ſtill, and that it was the Earth that moved, and we all thought he wanted to laugh at us, he ſoon removed our Prejudices, and in a Manner proved to us, by various Demonſtrations, that, if the Syſtem of the Univerſe was, as he ſaid, with the Sun in the Centre, and we and the reſt of the Planets poized in the Air, by the Laws of Gravitation, and moving,

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in our reſpective Orbits, round the Sun, every Thing would appear to us as it now does; he told us, our not perceiving the Earth's Motion was no Proof againſt it, ſince, to People in a Boat, it is the Shore that ſeems to move; and as it is more agreeable to the Greatneſs of GOD, to think he ſhould order Things to be in the plaineſt and ſimpleſt Manner, we may, without Preſumption, conclude, he makes the leſſer Bodies to move round the greater, and the Globe of the Sun, that vaſt Ocean of Heat and Light, to be in the Centre, eſpecially as it is that, that enlightens and invigorates all the Planets; and though *Moſes* and the reſt of the ſacred Writers, mention the Sun as moving, and the Earth as ſtanding ſtill, nothing need be inferred from thence, but that, to be underſtood, they accommo-

commodated themſelves to the common Ways of ſpeaking, or that God might not reveal theſe Secrets of Nature to them, as by no means neceſſary to Salvation, and to give Man, in after Ages, the Pleaſure of diſcovering them by Degrees, as a Reward of their Study, and to glorify God for giving ſuch Sagacity to Man. What is there in this, that a Child of nine or ten Years old, of a common Capacity, cannot underſtand? There was one of the beſt Teleſcopes at Lord *Harrington*'s, that had yet been made, (it was not above fifty-two Years that they had been firſt invented *) and the looking through it at the Moon and other Planets was always an Entertainment to us, and never preſſed upon

* By *John Baptiſt-Porteo*, but not uſed in Aſtronomy at firſt.

upon us, but rather granted as a Favour, as well as the looking at Things in the Microſcopes; for Lord *Harrington* uſed no Conſtraint, and though he took infinite Pains with the Princeſs, he did it as in Play, and with ſo much Eaſe to her, and her Companions, that it never was unpleaſant, or took off any Thing of her Livelineſs, or the amiable Childiſhneſs proper at her Years: He never debarred her of her Liberty, in the Choice of her Amuſements, though he endeavoured to turn them to her Improvement, in ſome Shape or other. She was delighted with her Iſland, as I told you before, and the firſt Orders ſhe gave about it were, to have a little thatched Building, which was in it, rendered commodious within, for the Dwelling of a poor Widow

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and her Children, who had been recommended to her Charity, and who, ſhe intended ſhould live in it, and take care of the different ſort of Fowls that were to be kept there; the Out-ſide of this Houſe was to have ſome Alteration made in it, to give it the Appearance of an Hermitage, and near it a Grotto, the Adorning of which with Shells and Moſs, was the Amuſement of many of her leiſure Hours, in which, as in every Thing elſe, ſhe ſhewed a Genius above her Years. In the Wood, which I told you was on the other Side of the Brook, ſhe had an Aviary made, like that ſhe had heard Queen *Elizabeth* had admired ſo much, at the late Earl of *Leiceſter's* *, in Imitation of which, the

* There is a printed Account of an Entertainment,

Top of this was round, with coloured Glaſs, that looked, at a little Diſtance, like rough Emeralds and Rubies, ſeemingly the Produce of a Rock, overgrown with Moſs, which formed the Back and Roof of the Aviary; the reſt was incloſed with a Net of gilt Wire: Within were many Buſhes, for the Birds to perch upon, and Water falling continually from the artificial Rock, into a ſhallow Marble Baſon, in which the pretty little feathered Inhabitants drank and bathed at Pleaſure, and Receſſes were made in the Rock for them to build their Neſts in.

NEAR this, a Cottage was repaired for an old Man, who had the

ment, given by the Earl of *Leiceſter* to Queen *Elizabeth*, at his Houſe, in which the Aviary is particularly deſcribed.

the care of the Birds; and as there are many beautiful ones in other Countries, which cannot live in this, ſuch as the Bird of Paradiſe, and humming Birds, their Feathers and Skins were ſtuffed, and hung about the Aviary. Repreſentations of ſeveral other Creatures were placed in different Parts of the Wood, and the Pictures of ſuch, whoſe Skins could not eaſily be had, adorned the little wooden Buildings, which were diſperſed about, in all the different Orders of Architecture, which was a Science Lord *Harrington* thought a Princeſs ought to underſtand, and took this Method of giving the Lady *Elizabeth* a Taſte for it. Some of the Edifices were after the Draughts, given in Books of Travels, of thoſe of *India*, and in them Figures dreſt according to the Man-

ners of thoſe Countries, ſo that this was a kind of World in Miniature. Adjoining to the Wood were ſome Meadows, which were afterwards added to what the Princeſs called, her Territories, and this, her Fairy-farm, from its being ſtocked with the ſmalleſt Kind of Cattle, from the Iſles of *Jerſey*, *Shetland*, and *Man*; the Children of a neighbouring Farmer had the Management of it, under their Father's Direction, and had Dreſſes given them to make them appear like Shepherdeſſes; to theſe, and all who were employed in this Manner for the Princeſs, ſhe deſired ſufficient Salaries might be given, to make them live comfortably, ſaying, That her Amuſements gave her double Pleaſure, when ſhe knew they were of Advantage to ſome of her Fellow-creatures. Theſe Sentiments

ments of Humanity and Benevolence had been inculcated into her, from the firſt Dawnings of her Reaſon, and met, in this lovely Child, with ſo happy a Diſpoſition to all that was good and amiable, that it was no Wonder if ſhe became the Object of univerſal Love and Admiration. The King made a great Allowance for her Expences, and a certain Part of it was left wholly to her Diſpoſal, for her Charities, Preſents, and Pocket-money, to give her ſome Notion and Habit of Oeconomy, and I was to keep her Accompts, which Lord *Harrington* inſiſted on her examining every Month: For a great While, ſhe ſpent her Money long before the next Quarter was due, nay, ſometimes before the firſt Week was out. Once, in particular, I remember ſhe laid it all out within three Days af-

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ter it was paid in, in a Heap of Trinkets, which ſhe had divided amongſt us, but chiefly between Lady *Lucy Piercy* and myſelf. Lord *Harrington*, who had obſerved it in ſilence, purpoſely brought to her ſome Curioſities, that were to be ſold, one Morning that ſome young Ladies of the Country were to be preſented to her, to whom, he told her, it would be proper ſhe ſhould make a Preſent of ſome of thoſe Rarities; and, to make her Diſtreſs the greater, preſented her a moving Petition of a decayed Gentleman's Family; this obliged her to own her Money was all gone: Lord *Harrington* was glad to take this Opportunity of repreſenting to her the ill Effects of Profuſeneſs, which leaves nothing wherewith to anſwer the Calls of true Liberality; he repeated what Cardinal

Ximenes

Ximenes uſed to ſay to Queen *Iſabel* of *Spain*, and her Grandſon, *Charles* the V. that it was very becoming Princes to give, and to give much, but that it muſt not be without Judgment and Diſcretion, and that Sovereigns, with the largeſt Revenues, would never do any Thing that was great, without Order and Oeconomy in their Finances. The little Princeſs owned ſhe had done very fooliſhly, but begged of Lord *Harrington* not to reject the Petition, and to advance, out of the next Quarter's Allowance, as much as was neceſſary for that, and to purchaſe the Preſents he had adviſed her to make. He deſired ſhe would not anticipate her Income for any Thing, for that was a bad and ruinous Cuſtom; that he would aſſiſt the diſtreſſed Family himſelf, till ſhe could relieve them,

and that, if ſhe delayed the Preſent to the young Ladies, to New-year's Day, it would do as well. This was a little Mortification to the Princeſs: Lady *Lucy Piercy* and I aſked her Leave to return what ſhe had ſo laviſhly given us, that ſhe might beſtow them on the Strangers; this ſhe refuſed with ſome Scorn, telling us, ſhe never took back what ſhe had given; but recollecting, that our Offer proceeded from Affection, ſhe burſt out a'crying, and ſaid, ſhe would accept of any Thing, from ſuch Friends, but that thoſe Baubles would be deſpiſed, by thoſe who did not know and love her, and that if Lady *Harrington* would let her, ſhe had rather give ſome of her Jewels. This was not thought proper, but ſome Trinkets coming from the Queen, at that time, ſhe was allowed

ed to give them away, notwithſtanding of which, ſhe thought it very long to the next Quarter-day. Her greateſt Pleaſure was, in obliging, and in making Preſents, to all around her, and relieving the Diſtreſſed, which Lord *Harrington* obſerved, with inexpreſſible Satisfaction; but told her, that it was not ſufficient to do good by Starts, or only where Objects of Compaſſion came accidentally in our Way, but that we ought to conſider how much we could afford, according to the Station and Circumſtances we were placed in, and how to beſtow it, ſo as to do the moſt good with it; and therefore adviſed her to allot, out of the Money left to her Diſpoſal, a ſtated Sum yearly, for the Charities, which ſhe immediately did; and having heard him ſay, that the moſt

beneficial was inſtructing the Poor and Ignorant in their Duty to GOD and Man, and in the Means of gaining an honeſt Livelihood; ſhe deſired him to ſet up what Schools he thought propereſt, for that pious End: He repreſented to her, that would exceed what ſhe could now afford, though he hoped in Time ſhe would have the Power as well as the Inclination, to found both Schools and Manufactories. That, at preſent, he would adviſe her to be contented with ordering ſhort Catechiſms, and other good Books to be diſtributed among poor Families, and a Reward to the Parents for every Child, who, at a certain Age, could anſwer pertinently, when catechiſed, and could work at their Needle, or any other Work, ſo as to help to maintain themſelves, with a Suit

of

of Clothes to every ſuch Child, and a proper Number to be yearly put out to Handicraft Trades; or to Farmers, to inſtruct them in Tillage, *&c.* but he added, that theſe Things, and the unforeſeen Occaſions that would require her Charity, for which it would be right to reſerve a good deal, he was afraid would ſometimes amount to more than was at her Diſpoſal: Her Anſwer was, That whenever that happened, ſhe deſired he would make up the Deficiency, by retrenching ſome of her ſuperfluous Expences, in Dreſs or Furniture: Lord *Harrington* applauded her extremely for this, but did not fail to ſhew her, that every Rank demanded a ſuitable Appearance in every Thing, of which her Grace would be a proper Judge, when ſhe was grown up; that ſhe would then do well, to regu-

late her Expences by the Rules of Diſcretion, and to ſet proper Bounds, to Magnificence in her Apparel: That in ſo doing, ſhe would ſet a good Example, which ought to be her conſtant Care and Endeavour in every Thing, and that he hoped to live to ſee her united to ſome illuſtrious Prince of the ſame generous Diſpoſition with herſelf, that would liſten to her good Counſels, and join with her in diſcouraging all Exceſſes, encouraging Virtue, promoting every good Work, and procuring Happineſs to their Subjects. The Princeſs's Cheeks glowed, and her Eyes ſparkled, as if her Heart burned within her, whenever ſuch Proſpects of doing Good were ſet in her View. Theſe Inſtances of her good Nature, which I have been giving you, may ſeem trivial, but as

they

they were ſure Indications of the Excellency, ſhe would attain to, I thought them not unworthy your Knowledge; and I will add a few other Particulars, in her Education, as ſome of them may be of Uſe to others, even in a lower Station. There were ſtated Hours for the different Maſters, to give their Leſſons to the Princeſs, and the young Ladies of her little Court, and no Partiality was ever allowed to be ſhewn to her, above the reſt: She was never told, though it was true, that ſhe excelled all the Children there, of her Age, in Quickneſs of Comprehenſion, and in learning whatever ſhe was taught, which was every Thing that a Princeſs ought to know. To make the Study of Hiſtory agreeable to her, Lord *Harrington* began, by giving her Prints or Drawings, of all the Sove-

Sovereigns, that had been in *Europe*, with their Wives and Children, and a little Map of their Dominions was annexed to each; the chief Occurrences and Actions of their Lives, were repreſented in Drawings, explained in Writing under each, with the Time of their Births and Reigns. Thoſe of different Kingdoms were kept in different Packs, like Cards, and the Princeſs, and all of us, uſed together, by way of Play, to ſhuffle them, and then place them in their proper Order, beginning with thoſe of *Great-Britain*, which came oftener in Play, and when we were tolerably perfect in them all, we took out, and placed in a Row, the Pictures of all the Sovereigns of the different States, who had been Co-temporaries, which I think no bad Way of imprinting Chronology and Hiſtory in young Peoples

Memo-

Memories; for that ſame Purpoſe, the Drawing-maſter frequently made out little hiſtorical Pieces, firſt out of the ſacred Hiſtory, and then of others, of which I remember one, that will give you an Idea of the reſt; it was the Meeting of King *Henry* the VIII. of *England*, with *Francis* the I. of *France*, near *Calais*; *Anne Bullen* was made a conſpicuous Figure, among the Attendants of that celebrated Queen of *Navarre*, Siſter to the *French* King, and *Henry* ſeemed leering at *Anne*, while complimenting with the King and Queen. The Emperor *Charles* V. was ſeen at a Diſtance, frowning on this Meeting, and, in another Corner, was repreſented King *James* the V. of *Scotland*, on the Banks of the *Tweed*, taking leave of his Mother, Queen *Margaret*, (Siſter to *Henry* the VIII.)

who

who was coming to *Englaud* with her Infant-daughter, Lady *Margaret Douglas* *.

GEOGRAPHY was likewiſe taught, in an entertaining Manner, ſo as to imprint it in the Memory of Children; not only the Situation of Places was marked, but what they were remarkable for, in Times paſt and preſent, as to Soil, Climate, People, and all the Productions of Nature and Art in each Country: In ſhort, no Pains were ſpared to inſtruct the Princeſs in all Knowledge proper for her, but more eſpecially in Religion. The Day always began

* This Lady *Margaret Douglas*, who was the Queen's Daughter, by her ſecond Huſband, the Earl of *Angus*, was afterwards married to the Earl of *Lenox*, and Lord *Darnly*, Huſband to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, was one of the Children of that Marriage.

gan and ended with Family-prayers, ſhort and plain, but comprehenſive, after which, in the Morning, the Chaplain read the Leſſons, and expounded any difficult Paſſage briefly and clearly, and never failed giving ſome uſeful Inſtructions, in ſome eſſential Point of Chriſtianity, which was always repreſented to us, in its true Colours, as pleaſant and tending to promote Peace and Happineſs, both here and hereafter.

THERE was the greater Occaſion to inculcate this at that Time, as the Puritans were daily gaining Ground, by pretending to greater Godlineſs than other People, and to greater Purity, (from which they took their Name,) and like the hypocritical Scribes and Phariſees in our SAVIOUR'S Days, for a Pretence, mak-

ing long Prayers, perverting the Scriptures, and laying grievous Burdens on weak Mens Shoulders. There is the greateſt Reaſon to believe, that moſt of their Leaders were Hypocrites, but even the beſt of that Sect, who were ſincere in their Profeſſions of Religion, miſtook the true Spirit of it, which cheers the Soul, and inſtead of following our SAVIOUR's Direction in their Behaviour, "Not to appear to Men to "faſt", they threw as much Gloom and Moroſeneſs as they could in their Countenance and Deportment, loved to indulge an uncomfortable Way of Life, giving themſelves up a Prey to Melancholy, ſuperſtitious Fears, and groundleſs Scruples, debarring themſelves the Pleaſures of Converſation, and all thoſe ſocial Entertainments, which are not only innocent

but

but laudable, as if Mirth was made for Reprobates, and Chearfulneſs denied the pure in Heart, who, in Truth, are the only Perſons who have any Title to it, but we were not ſo taught; we were told that GOD loveth the chearful Liver, as well as the chearful Giver, that a conſtant Gratitude to the ALMIGHTY, and a ſteady innocent Courſe of Life, ſhould keep up conſtant Chearfulneſs within us, which will make us eaſy to ourſelves and others. Lord *Harrington* uſed frequently to obſerve to us in the courſe of Converſation, that no Religion ever came up to the Chriſtian for Purity of Doctrine, and often told the Princeſs, that it was a wiſe and a juſt ſaying of the King her Father, "That you cannot name "any Precept in any Heathen Au-"thor, but he would better it in

" Scripture" *. Lord *Harrington* would ſometimes go on thus, How beautifully and juſtly does *Solomon* deſcribe Wiſdom, (which, in Scripture-language, generally means Religion) " Her Ways are Ways of Plea-
" ſantneſs, and all her Paths are
" Peace. —— Riches and Honour
" are with her, yea, durable Riches
" and Righteouſneſs. —— Her Fruit
" is better than Gold, ſhe leads in
" the Way of Righteouſneſs in the
" Midſt of the Paths of Judgment,
" that ſhe may cauſe thoſe that love
" her, to inherit Subſtance, and ſhe
" will fill their Treaſure."

LORD HARRINGTON uſed to expound theſe Texts of Scripture, ſo as to make his Hearers in love with Religion.

* This is alſo recorded in Sir *Thomas Overbury's* Collection.

Religion. Religion, would he ſay, can alone make us happy, every Thing elſe is Vanity, as *Solomon* tells us; Religion is the Sum of our Duty, including Piety towards GOD, and Good-will towards Men; and that laudable Self-love, which is implanted in us to make us aim at our own Perfection, Preſervation, and Happineſs; Piety ſaid he, conſiſts in two eſſential Parts, juſt Ideas of GOD, and ſuitable Affections and Worſhip. "He that cometh to GOD, as the "Apoſtle juſtly argues, muſt believe "that he is, and that he is a RE-"WARDER of thoſe who diligently "ſeek him." By the mere Light of Reaſon, it is diſcernable, that GOD is the original Being, independent and compleat in all poſſible Perfections, of boundleſs Power, Knowledge, Wiſdom and Goodneſs; the

CREATOR,

CREATOR and GOVERNOR of the World, the inexhauſtible Source of all Good, that we ought to think of him with the higheſt Admiration, and ſubmiſſive Veneration; that the Deity delights in all Virtue and Goodneſs, and, conſequently, to be acceptable to him we muſt be virtuous, from which Reaſoning, our Duty in every Relation of Life is deducible, ſo, as St. *Paul* tells the *Romans*, "Thoſe who have no other "Law than that of Nature, are a "Law unto themſelves", and will be judged according as they follow that; but how great Reaſon have we to be thankful to GOD, "(we who per- "haps would not have liſtened to "the ſtill Voice of Reaſon, nor have "diſcerned and attended to the Light "of Nature,) for revealing himſelf, "and his Will to us, in ſome mea-

"ſure,

" ſure, from the Beginning of the " World." In the Scripture we find the nobleſt Deſcriptions of GOD and his Attributes, and the moſt exalted Precepts of Morality; for inſtance, " Thus ſaith the LORD, He that " created the Heavens, and ſtretched " them out."—" He that ſpread the " Earth, and that which cometh out " of it."—" He that giveth Breath " unto the People upon it, and Spi- " rit to them that walk thereon; " I am the LORD, that is my Name, " and my Glory will I not give to " another, neither my Praiſe to gra- " ven Images; I AM THAT I " AM.—I am ALPHA and OME- " GA, the Firſt and the Laſt, and " beſides me, there is no GOD. Say " unto *Pharaoh*, I AM hath ſent " me; I appointed the antient Peo- " ple, and the Things that are com-

" ing

" ing and ſhall come; yea, before the
" Day was, I am HE, and there is
" none can deliver out of my Hand;
" I will work, and who ſhall let
" it."—" Haſt thou not known, haſt
" thou not heard, that the everlaſt-
" ing GOD, the LORD, the CREA-
" TOR of the Ends of the Earth,
" fainteth not, neither is weary,
" there is no ſearching out his Under-
" ſtanding, who doth great Things
" paſt finding out, Wonders without
" Number, the great, the incompre-
" henſible LORD GOD, from whom
" nothing is hid, who knoweth our
" Thoughts, whom the Heaven of
" Heavens cannot contain, in whom
" is no Variableneſs, nor Shadow of
" changing, the ſame Yeſterday, to
" day, and for ever, the Everlaſt-
" ing, the Great, the Mighty, and
" terrible GOD".—" The ALMIGH-
" TY,

" TY, who keepeth Covenant and
" Mercy, a GOD of Truth, who re-
" quireth Truth in the inward Parts."
—— " Thus ſaith the high and
" lofty ONE, who inhabiteth Eter-
" nity, whoſe Name is Holy, I
" dwell in the high and holy Place,
" alſo with him that is of a contrite
" and humble Spirit; to revive the
" Spirit of the humble, and to re-
" vive the Heart of the contrite one.
" Thus ſaith the LORD that created
" the Heavens, I have ſworn by my-
" ſelf, that unto me every Knee ſhall
" bow, and every Tongue ſhall
" ſwear."—— " To me belongeth
" Vengeance and Recompence, I
" kill and I make alive, I wound
" and I heal; Them that honour
" me, I will honour, and they
" that deſpiſe me, ſhall be light-
" ly eſteemed." —— " I form the

" Light,

" Light, and create Darkneſs; I
" make Peace, my Counſel ſhall
" ſtand, and I will do all my Plea-
" ſure."— " Let him that glorieth,
" glory in this, That he underſtand-
" eth, and knoweth me, that I am
" the LORD, who exerciſe Loving-
" kindneſs, Judgment, and Righte-
" ouſneſs, in the Earth; for in theſe
" Things I delight, ſaith the LORD.
" I the LORD ſearch the Heart, I
" try the Reins, even to give every
" Man according to his Ways, and
" according to the Fruit of his Do-
" ings."— " Can any hide himſelf
" in ſecret Places, that I ſhall not
" ſee him? Do not I fill the Earth,
" ſaith the Lord? Is not my Word
" like as a Fire, and like the Ham-
" mer that breaketh the Rock in
" Pieces?"— " Behold, I am the
" LORD, the GOD of all Fleſh, Is

" any

" any Thing too hard for me?"— " Theſe are the Things that ye ſhall " do, Speak the Truth to your " Neighbour, execute the Judg- " ment of Truth and Peace in your " Gates, and let none of you ima- " gine Evil in your Hearts, againſt " your Neighbour, and love no falſe " Oath, for all theſe Things do I " hate, ſaith the LORD."— " Thus " ſaith the LORD, though Heaven " is my Throne, and Earth my " Footſtool, I look unto him that " is poor, and of a contrite Spirit, " and humbleth himſelf at my " Word."

LORD HARRINGTON made us remark, that Mercy is the Attribute in which GOD is repreſented in Scripture, to delight the moſt; when he proclaimed himſelf to *Moſes*, it

was thus: "The LORD, the LORD "GOD, merciful and gracious, long-"ſuffering, and abundant in Good-"neſs and Truth, keeping Mercy "for thouſands." And in another Place, "I am merciful, and I will "not keep Anger for ever, only ac-"knowledge thine Iniquity." Is it poſſible, would he then add, not to love ſuch a Being "with all our "Heart, and with all our Soul, and "with all our Mind, and with all "our Strength." He then proceed-ed to ſhew us, how much more this implied than it may at firſt Sight be thought to do, for if we love GOD as we ought, it will appear, in our Words and Actions, we will offer him Praiſe and Thankſgiving, ſince he has declared, "That whoſo offereth "him Praiſe, honoureth him." We will pray to him, ſince the Scriptures tell

tell us, " He is a GOD, who hear-
" eth Prayer," and we will take care to aſk only ſuch Things as pleaſe him; " Not Riches, Wealth, " or Honour nor the Life of our " Enemies, nor yet long Life, but " Wiſdom and Knowledge." " We " will not worſhip him with our Lips " only, but in Spirit and in Truth; " both ſecretly, (for we know that " he ſeeth in ſecret) and in the Con-" gregation, as *David* expreſſes it; " not forgetting to aſſemble ourſelves " together." Since ſocial Prayer is not only the Reſult of inward Piety, and what our Hearts muſt prompt us to, if we are properly affected with the Senſe of GOD's Loving-kindneſs to us; but has alſo many Advantages redounding from it, having a natural Tendency, to promote a general Piety, warming the Heart, and inclining

inclining it to a faithful Diſcharge of every Duty; and our SAVIOUR has told us, "that where two or three "are gathered together, there he is "in the Midſt."

BUT not contented with paying our Adorations to the Supreme BEING, at ſtated Times, we ſhould pay him an habitual Homage, having our Minds conſtantly impreſſed with ſuch a due Veneration of his tranſcendent Excellency and Perfection, as is, in reality, a Kind of inceſſant Prayer.

"IF we love GOD, as we ought, "we will be his Followers as dear "Children, endeavouring to imitate "him in all his moral Perfections; "to be pure, even as he is pure, "and perfect, as he is perfect;" as far

far as our frail Nature will permit us. " We ſhall be righteous in all our " Dealings, gentle, eaſy to be in- " treated, full of Mercy and good " Works. And, we will ſtudy and " follow his Commandments: And " what doth the LORD thy GOD " require of thee, O Man, (ſays " the Prophet *Micah*) but to do " juſtly, to love Mercy, and to " walk humbly with thy GOD," which laſt Phraſe, can imply no leſs than ſubmitting chearfully to all that happens to us, and believing all he has been pleaſed to reveal to us, firſt, by his Servants the Prophets, and afterwards, by his own Son, " who " came into the World to call Sin- " ners to Repentance, to reconcile " us to GOD, and to make us zea- " lous of good Works, who, him- " ſelf, went about doing Good, leav-

" ing

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"ing

" ing us an Example for us to fol-
" low;" whoſe Precepts, are a di-
vine Paraphraſe, and Illuſtration of
the Laws, delivered in the Old Teſta-
ment, which, he has declared, are
all comprehended in thoſe two Com-
mandments, the Love of GOD, and
of our Neighbour, from whence
the (beloved) Apoſtle argues, that
" Love is the fulfilling of the Law,"
which our LORD explained in the ful-
leſt Manner, in his Sermons, (which
was the Part of the Scriptures, that
we were the oftener made to read)
where we find our Bleſſed SAVIOUR
extends the Love of our Neighbour
to " the loving and forgiving our E-
" nemies, bleſſing thoſe who curſe
" us, doing Good to thoſe who hate
" us," ſumming up all in that golden
Rule, " of doing to all Men, as we
" would they ſhould do unto us,"
which,

which, if we do, we fulfil the whole Law, as St. *James* calls it, that is, "The perfect Law of Charity."

THIS will extinguiſh that inordinate Self-love, condemned by St. *Paul*, (which, indeed, is the Bane of every Virtue) but will quicken that Self-love which is our Duty, for we are commanded to love our Neighbour as ourſelves; conſequently, we muſt love ourſelves in the firſt Place, and this Self-love, this Deſire of Happineſs, is ſo ſtrongly implanted in us, that nothing can root it out: Revelation and Reaſon, take this for granted, "No Man can hate his own Soul," though it muſt be confeſſed, many often act as if they did, "Becauſe of the Blindneſs of "their Hearts, having their Un-"derſtanding darkned by their un-

" governed Paſſion, and by their " vicious Inclinations and Habits," elſe they would ſee that true Happineſs lies in virtuous Activity. Self-intereſt is a powerful Motive, to the ſeveral Duties we owe ourſelves, though to give them ſomething venerable, they muſt be ultimately referred to pleaſing GOD, or ſome Advantage to our Fellow-creatures. Our Duty to ourſelves is two-fold, relative to Soul and Body, the latter of which, though leaſt precious of the two, muſt not be neglected, but muſt be kept in Subjection and preſerved in Health by proper Food and Regimen, by Cleanlineſs and Temperance, including all its Branches, Chaſtity, Modeſty, Frugality and Contentment, uſing this World, but not abuſing it. Theſe relate alſo to our nobler Part, the Soul, which it

is

is our Duty to adorn with every Virtue, Patience, Meekneſs, Fortitude, Humility, and to improve the Talents GOD has given us, for we are accountable for them, and to thoſe who improve them more ſhall be given, and from thoſe who do not improve the Talent beſtowed, all ſhall be taken away, as our LORD hath told us; but, beſides cultivating in our Souls theſe right Affections, it is our Duty to improve our Underſtanding, and to acquire even every perſonal Accompliſhment that we can, without neglecting more eſſential Things, to render ourſelves uſeful and agreeable, to thoſe we converſe with, and to ourſelves, to alleviate the Cares of Life. This became a powerful Incitement to the Princeſs, to apply to every Thing ſhe was deſired to learn, and Lord *Har-*

rington did not fail to repreſent, that it is peculiarly incumbent on thoſe, whom Providence exempts from other Cares, to contribute to the Public-weal, by acquiring, at leaſt, ſo much Knowledge of the common Buſineſs of Mankind, that they may be able, either by ſuperior Wiſdom, or their Influence, to ſerve their Country, if they cannot Mankind in general, and not to be uſeleſs Loads on the Earth, ſerving only to conſume its Products; all who have Abilities and Opportunities, ought to apply themſelves to improve their Mind, with an extenſive Knowledge of Nature, and of the Sciences, and it is the Duty of all, to acquire, by diligent Meditation and Obſervation, that common Prudence which ſhould conſtantly govern our Lives, "Be "ye wiſe as Serpents, (ſays our "LORD)

"LORD), and innocent as Doves." We ſhould alſo enquire into our own Nature, and what Part GOD requires us, in particular, to act, according to the Station he has placed us in, that we may follow GOD and Nature, as the ſure Guide to Happineſs; but the divine Nature, and its boundleſs Excellencies, ſhould be Matter of our moſt careful Enquiry, eſpecially thoſe Attributes which moſt excite our pious Veneration, Love, and Truſt, in him; a firm Belief in theſe will make us good and happy; a right Faith cannot but produce good Fruits, "Faith without Works is dead." The Belief of GOD's Omnipreſence and Omniſcience, which are co-exiſtent, will make us careful how we live, ſince we are certain, that we cannot hide our moſt ſecret Intentions from him, and if our Hearts are

pure,

pure, we may well rejoice, "That "our very Thoughts are open to "him with whom we have to do, "who will reward us openly," and will bring us to his Preſence, in which there is Pleaſure for evermore. The Conſideration of his Juſtice, which we know to be tempered by his Mercy, will make us juſt in all our Dealings, and merciful as our Father is merciful; it will inſpire us with a tender reverential Awe of him, ſuch as a grateful, dutiful, and affectionate Child feels, for a righteous, but indulgent, Parent, whom he is fearful inadvertently to grieve, by the leaſt Offence, but free from that ſlaviſh Fear, as of a Tyrant, for "true Love "caſteth out ſuch Fear," and if we live according to the Terms on which God has promiſed eternal Happineſs, we muſt rejoice at his Juſtice, ſince it

it is our Surety that he will perform his Promiſes; "Shall not the righ-"teous Judge of all the Earth do "Right?" The Belief of his Omnipotence will make us fear Him, and Him only; it will make us "bold "as Lions; we will not fear thoſe "who can only kill the Body, but "cannot hurt the Soul."——"We "will not be afraid of any evil Tid-"ings, for our Heart will be fixed, "truſting in the LORD." If by Prayer, and Meditation, and Holineſs of Life, we have endeavoured to ſecure the Favour of GOD, we ſhall reflect with Tranſport on his Attributes; though all Nature ſhould frown upon us, we ſhall feel a Support within, that will chear our Mind, when we conſider, that "our Helper is at "Hand, and able to ſave to the ut-"moſt:" In the deepeſt Solitude, we

we ſhall not be alone, but know, that the greateſt of Beings is ever preſent with us, and we may be confident, that he regards, with an Eye of Mercy, thoſe who endeavour to recommend themſelves to his Notice, with an unfeigned Humility of Heart. Theſe were the pious Principles which Lord *Harrington* took every Opportunity to inculcate, not in ſet Leſſons, (though I have ſet them down ſo) but as Occaſion offered, and in ſo agreeable a Manner; that they were always heard with Delight, and laid ſuch a Foundation of true Piety in the Lady *Elizabeth*, as was never ſhaken, nor her Spirit ever broke, by the many and great Afflictions ſhe met with, in the Courſe of her Life.

At the Time I was ſpeaking of, in which ſhe enjoyed perfect Peace

and

and Tranquillity, Part of the Day was always ſpent out of Doors, the greateſt (by which, I mean the propereſt) Care being taken of her Health, and not to hurt it, as is too often the Caſe with Princes, and lately with herſelf, by too great Delicacy; ſhe, on the contrary, was now, by Degrees, accuſtomed to Air and Exerciſe, in all Weather, and to riſe early. The Evenings were generally taken up with Muſic or Dancing, and, twice in the Week, the Children of all the Nobility and Gentry in the Neighbourhood, were admitted to her Company, and theſe were called the Drawing-rooms. She went to ſee all the young Ladies who lived within Reach, and every Thing that was worth ſeeing in the Country.

A GENTLEMAN of the Name of *Catesby*, who had a Houſe at ſome Miles Diſtance, was to have a great Hunting-match, the firſt Week in *November*, and the Princeſs propoſed great Pleaſure, in ſeeing them from a riſing Ground that overlooked the Heath; but, the Day before, as we were walking towards her Farm, (which ſhe ſeldom miſſed viſiting every Morning) we heard the Voices of ſome Men, on the Outſide of the the Park-pail, and the Princeſs being named by them, more than once, we ſtopped, and overheard one ſay to another, that he could eaſily get in at that Gate, with a Dozen of their Men, and carry her off, while the other could ſecure her Attendants.

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